TWICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

The Pittsburg Post.

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NINETY-FIRST YEAR. SEMI-WEEKLY POST, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1896. $1.00 PER YEAR.

WILL LAY DOWN THE UNIT RULE.

A FORESHADOWED ACTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

AN ADVANTAGE TO PATTISON.

As It Would Insure Him a Solid Pennsylvania Delegation.

SENATOR ANDREWS WON'T TALK.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The announcement is made to-day, upon good authority, that the Democratic state convention at Allentown on the 29th inst. will undoubtedly lay down the unit rule to govern Pennsylvania's delegates to the Chicago convention. This will afford an unquestionable advantage for ex-Governor Pattison, as it will practically insure to hime the 64 votes from Pennsylvania for the presidential nomination. In view of the fact that President Cleveland is said to look very favorably upon the ex-governor as the logical candidate of the party, a solid delegation from Pennsylvania in his behalf would be considered an excellent send-off.

Senator William H. Andrews, fresh from his Quay "conquests" in the west, and in the newspapers, returned to Philadelphia to-night. "Oh, I don't know when the committee will meet again," he said of the senatorial body which was so unceremoniously called off from its Pittsburg crusade. As chairman of the committee, his "don't know" is calculated to throw a wet blanket over the sanguine Municipal leaguers who yet had a lingering ray of faith in his "probe." He would not be quoted as to his opinion of his rival for state chairman, Frank Willing Leach. But it was none the less an emphatic opinion.

QUAY IS FOR CAMERON.

Both as Delegate-at-Large and United States Senator.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Secretary Rex, of the Republican state committee, is here preparing for the state convention April 23. The headquarters of the state committee will be at the Lochiel hotel, where Quay, Senator Penrose, Durham and other Quay followers will have rooms. C. L. Magee, Dave Martin, of Philadelphia, and Senator Flinn have engaged rooms at the Commonwealth. It is expected that Galusha A. Grow and Colonel Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie, will be unanimously nominated for congressmen-at-large.

Prominent Republicans here from Philadelphia are reviving the reports that Cameron will be his own successor in the United States senate. They say Quay is favorable to Cameron's election as a delegate-at-large, and will afterward turn in for his re-election to the senate.

ERIE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Walling Has No Opposition for Judge Gunnison's Seat.

ERIE, Pa., April 1.—The time for filing nomination papers with the Republican county committee expired to-night. John C. Sturtevant, of Conneautville, has no opposition for congress, and Hon. Emory A. Walling, of Erie, has a clear field for judge. Ex-Representative W. B. Flickinger and Perry A. Gibson will contest for the nomination for state senate. Colonel E. P. Gould, Henry Butterfield and Frank Montgomery, of Erie, are out for the assembly in the city district, and E. H. Wilcox, J. Ross Hammond (present members), J. D. Bently and George A. Evans are candidates in the Second district. U. P. Rossiter, who was used by the liquor men to drive Judge Gunnison out of the field for re-election, is a candidate for re-election as district attorney.

KEIFER-M'KINLEY VICTORY.

Weaver Nominated for Congress in the Seventh Ohio District.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 1.—The deadlock in the Republican congressional convention of the Seventh district was broken this afternoon on the one hundred and twenty-second ballot by the nomination for congress of Walter L. Weaver. His nomination is a distinct victory for the Keifer-McKinley faction over General W. P. Orr, of Piqua, the Bushnell-Foraker candidate. Congressman George W. Wilson, of London, and Dr. Howard Johns, of Circleville, were chosen delegates to St. Louis and instructed for McKinley. To-day was Weaver's birthday. Quite a boom was sprung before noon for General Keifer, ex-national speaker, for congress, but he promptly sat down on it.

COWARDICE ACKNOWLEDGED.

Chandler Explains Why New Hampshire Indorsed Both Men.

CONCORD, N. H., April 1.—Senator Chandler to-day wrote Senator Lodge explaining the action of the state convention in indorsing both Reed and McKinley, saying that the plank was a concession of the Reed men to the McKinley sentiment. Senator Chandler says he acquiesced in the concession, though he knows it to have been cowardly, as the Reed men outnumbered the McKinley men.

The Fight Was on Local Issues.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 1.—This was election day in Rhode Island and contests were entirely on local issues. Early to-night the Republican state committee predicted that its victory would be larger than that of last year. In this city "no license" was defeated.

With only five districts in the state to hear from at midnight, Governor Lippitt is re-elected by a plurality of over 10,000. The total vote, with five missing districts, is as follows:

For governor—Lippitt, Republican, 25,115; Littlefield, Democrat, 15,638; Lippitt's plurality, 9,477. Last year Governor Lippitt carried the state by 10,721, and his plurality this year will be about the same figures. The Democrats acknowledge that the election is a clean sweep for the Republicans, as they have lost Cumberland in the assembly fight, and the Republicans carry Providence.

Musgrove Refused a New Trial.

WHEELING, April 1.—The state supreme court to-day refused a new trial to David Musgrove, the Monongalia county wife murderer, sentenced to life imprisonment. The murder was committed in June, 1894, and Musgrove was convicted a year later. He was a wealthy farmer, and almost his entire fortune has been spent in his defense.

Eberhart's Candidacy Announced.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 1.—John P. Eberhart announced to-day in this county his candidacy for the Republican nomination for congress in opposition to Congressman Acheson.

Another Lone Woman Killed.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, April 1.—A special from Holland says: Hannah Hatton, aged 23, unmarried, was murdered here Monday night while on her way home. Her body was found with the throat cut this morning. There is no clue to the murderer.

THE WORK OF THREE MEN.

A Passenger Train Held Up and the Express Safe Looted of Its Contents.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—The fast express from the west on the St. Louis & 'Frisco railway, which left Lebanon, Mo., 182 miles west of here, a little before 1 o'clock this morning, was held up by three masked men near Richland, 22 miles east of Lebanon, about 1 o'clock this morning.

When the train was nearing Richland the engineer saw a red light down the track. He reversed the lever and applied the air brakes and stopped the train.

A man sprang into the cab with a winchester rifle. It was not until several volleys had been poured into the car through the door that the messenger admitted the robbers. He declared that everything in the car worth taking was securely locked in the through safe, of which he did not possess the combination.

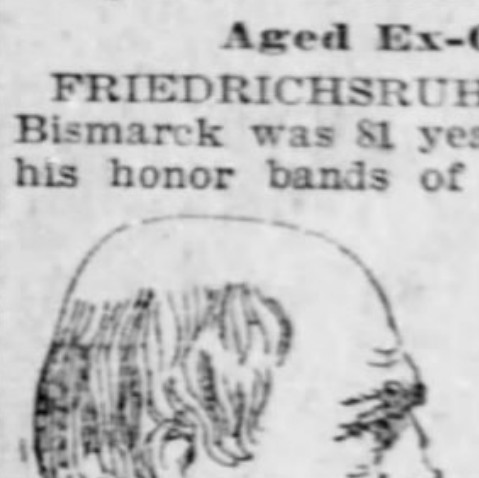
The robbers produced from a bag a package of dynamite, and went to work to blow the safe open. They worked for nearly an hour, firing their guns all the time outside to intimidate the passengers and trainmen.

The safe was looted of its contents. Several packages of valuable papers were found this morning beside the track, and some money, which had been overlooked in the hurry of departure. The passengers were not molested. The engine was detached and run by the robbers to Sleeper, where it was abandoned. A brakeman hurried back to the city and started Sheriff Jones and a posse on the track of the robbers.

While the amount of money secured by the robbers is known to have been considerable, the local express officials will not place an estimate on it. The Wells-Fargo company offers $300 reward for the arrest of the robbers. The Wells-Fargo officials here say the amount of money secured by the robbers was only $1,277. About 100 mounted men are in pursuit of the robbers.

BISMARCK'S 81ST BIRTHDAY.

Emperor William's Present to the Aged Ex-Chancellor.



FRIEDRICHSRUHE, April 1.—Prince Bismarck was 81 years old to-day, and in his honor bands of music played in the Schloss park all the morning. Representatives of the Hamburg senate and several friends waited upon Prince Bismarck, who also received many floral tributes and presents, and a large number of telegrams, including one from Prince Henry of Prussia. Emperor William's present to Prince Bismarck was a photograph of the imperial family, in a group, enclosed in a handsome frame.

Prince Bismarck entered the salon at 11:30, and was affectionately greeted by his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, and by his daughter, Countess Rantzau. After dinner the prince appeared on the balcony, and the assembled bands played a choral. Prince Bismarck said he was pleased at having enjoyed the constant sympathy of the Hamburgers, which he had never lost, as he had several other sympathies. In conclusion, he called for cheers for Hamburg and its rulers.

Then followed a brilliant torchlight procession, which occupied 45 minutes in passing. Prince Bismarck stood most of that time, continually expressing his acknowledgments to those passing. He observed that he was no longer able to move as they did, but that his heart went with them.

MENELEK RETREATING.

Colonel Stevani Hastening to the Relief of Kassala.

ROME, April 1.—Dispatches from Massowah to-day announce that the dervishes fired upon the outer works of Kassala with two cannon on March 25. The Italians replied without result. On Saturday Major Hidalgo, in command of the Italian forces at Kassala, sent the following dispatch:

"Since we have been fighting against masses of the enemy who have taken up a position on Mt. Macran. Up to now we have had one man killed and four wounded."

Colonel Stevani, hastening to the relief of Kassala with troops, sent instructions to Major Hidalgo not to engage in battle until the arrival of the reinforcements. King Menelek is retreating southward with all his forces, except the Tigrins. It is supposed that this movement is owing to lack of provisions.

KRUGER'S OFFER.

He Will Let the Boers Protect Women and Children.

LONDON, April 1.—The Transvaal government has telegraphed that if Great Britain desires assistance in the protection of the women and children in Matabeleland the Transvaal government is willing to allow the burghers to go there for that purpose.

A Capetown dispatch to the "Times" says that Cecil Rhodes has reached Salisbury, Mashonaland, and has asked for as many volunteers as can be spared for the campaign against the Matabeles.

BOTH ARE SAFEGUARDED.

Agreement Reached Between France and England on Dongola.

LONDON, April 1.—A dispatch to the "Pall Mall Gazette" from Paris says there is reason to believe that an agreement has been reached between France and Great Britain relative to the Dongolan interests, and that both countries are now safeguarded by mutual concessions, the terms of which will be announced in the chamber of deputies tomorrow.

SIMON SAM WINS.

He Is Chosen to Succeed Hippolyte as President of Hayti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 1.—T. Simon Sam, formerly minister of war for Hayti, has been elected president to succeed General Hippolyte, deceased, by the senate and house of representatives. Perfect tranquility prevails and there are no indications of any dissatisfaction with the choice for executive.

Spanish Schools to Reopen.

MADRID, April 1.—The medical schools of the universities of Madrid, Barcelona, Granada, Valencia and Cadiz, which were closed on account of anti-American manifestations of the students, have been ordered to reopen their doors.

Salisbury and King Leopold.

NICE, April 1.—It is considered a significant fact that King Leopold of Belgium has had frequent interviews with the Marquis of Salisbury in the past few days.

A HEALER ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Schrader, Who Claims Divine Power, Is Considered a Nuisance.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Schrader, the "Divine Healer," has been in Cincinnati since Saturday last freely healing the sick, as he styles his work. He wears a peculiar robe, and on his head rests a crown of thorns, made harmless by cutting off the points. He claims that his power is transmitted from his hands or even from his clothing.

To-day he was brought before the mayor, chief of police and health officer fof examination. The health officer told him pointedly that he was not only a nuisance by blocking the streets, but he was a menace to the health of the community by passing his unwashed hands over the faces of hundreds of people, many of whom are diseased. The health officer ordered him to leave the city at once. Schrader promised to go.

STRONG NOW IN A STEEL CAGE.

SHERIFF IN CHARGE OF THE MAN SUSPECTED OF THE TALLMADGE MURDERS.

BURIAL OF THE VICTIMS.

Microscopic Examination of Clothing Found at Ravenna.

MILITIA HAS BEEN DISMISSED.

AKRON, O., April 1.—Anson Strong is in the custody of Sheriff Griffin to-night, under guard of Deputy Sheriff Hart, in a steel cage in the upper corridor of the county jail.

Funeral services over the remains of Alvin Strong and his wife were held today at the Tallmadge Congregational church. A great crowd attended. The caskets were heaped with flowers. The interment was made in the village cemetery.

Prof. C. M. Knight, of Buchtel college, and Dr. E. S. Underwood commenced a microscopic examination of the clothing found in Strong's home at Ravenna to-day. There is no doubt the garments had been carefully washed. Stains which may prove to be of blood were found, and hairs of a reddish hue from a horse were discovered. As the regular grand jury will convene on April 27, it has been decided that no special jury shall be called. All was quiet to-day, and late last night the militia was dismissed.

SUED THE BONDSMEN.

Recorder of Fairmont and the Town's Funds Are Missing.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., April 1.—Hern Abbott, recently elected to his third term as recorder of Fairmont, has left the city, and $5,000 of the town's funds are missing. The town has instituted proceedings against his bondsmen, C. L. Skinner, Thomas Deveny and S. L. Watson, who have levied on his real estate. Abbott has been manager of the Fairmont "Index" for a number of years.

POKED NITRO-GLYCERINE.

And John Call Was Blown Probably Beyond Recall.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 1.—John Call, who lives two miles west of this city, while burning brush this afternoon, threw a can of nitro-glycerine into the fire and poked it with a stick. The explosion threw Call some distance, shattered all the window panes in the houses and was felt for a mile in all directions. Call was unconscious when picked up, and will probably die.

Crushed His Skull With a Hammer.

JEANNETTE, Pa., April 1.—In a quarrel at the Chambers-McKee glass works this morning, Charles Sheldon, a negro, struck Charles Patrick, a Slav, a blow on the head with a sledge hammer. There had been ill feeling between the two because Sheldon had replaced Patrick as a gang boss. Patrick's brains oozed out from his crushed skull. Sheldon escaped, and is believed to be in Pittsburg.

Prominent Erie Man Stricken.

ERIE, Pa., April 1.—William Brewster, one of the most prominent and wealthy men of Erie, was found in a dying condition in his office this afternoon. He had been stricken with apoplexy, and has not regained consciousness. Mr. Brewster has been secretary of the Erie & Pittsburg railroad for 25 years, and secretary to the estate of Hon. William L. Scott.

Garnishees Ignored.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 1.—The Baltimore & Ohio railroad pay car reached here yesterday. The usual attachments, garnishees, etc., were ignored by the paymaster, under direction of the United States court. For 20 years it has been the custom of the road to recognize these claims and discharge employes after they were sued three times.

Jailbreakers at Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., April 1.—Ed. Sheldon and Ed. Thompson, a negro, escaped from the county jail here this morning. With a piece of broom wire they loosened the bolts of their cell, and gained freedom by prying off the bars of an outer window. Sheldon was charged with chicken stealing, and Thompson with burglary.

Westmoreland Accidents.

GREENSBURG, Pa., April 1.—While two little sons of William Hugus, of Wittytown, were throwing an ax the blade struck the younger on the forehead, inflicting a fatal wound. At Webster this morning James Edwards, a trapper boy, was squeezed by a wagon and injured internally.

First Break in the Strike.

SALINSVILLE, Pa., April 1.—The Brown coal company have altered their screens to 1¼ inches, in accordance with the miners' demand. This is the first break in the strike. Over 50 miners have left here for different points along the Monongahela river, and more are going daily.

News From Three States.

The free delivery mail system has been inaugurated at Dubois, Pa.

Clark Ingram was fatally crushed by a fall of rock in a Center county (Pa.) coal mine.

While shafting in the railroad shops at Altoona, Pa., William Jones fell upon an arc lamp and was shocked to death.

Mrs. Ellis Morris, of Lake Fork, O., died Tuesday from the effects of a copperhead snake bite inflicted last September.

Clarence Hope, of Athens, O., became suddenly insane, and attacked his mother with an ax. Her injuries may prove fatal.

Adam K. Dietz was arrested at Lancaster, Pa., charged with embezzling funds from a Richmond (Ind.) Odd Fellows' lodge.

Fifteen cars passed over the body of Brakeman Leo Frank at Williamsport, Pa. He tripped while making a flying switch.

Miss Mary McCurdy was married to Manager Lawrence V. Ashbaugh, of the Kansas City "World," at Youngstown, O., last night.

While on a drunken spree, Saloonkeeper Thomas Brannigan, of Corning, O., shot his wife and killed himself. The wife's injuries are not dangerous.

HE IS COMING BACK.

McGraw Acknowledges His Identity and Is Willing to Return.

SAVANNAH, Mo., April 1.—Deputy Warden D. P. Hopkins, with Paddy McGraw, accompanied by Sheriff Kelley, left this morning on the 7:20 Burlington train for Pittsburg. The messenger arrived at midnight from the governor with the requisition and they left with the prisoner on the first train. McGraw owned up yesterday, after consulting with his attorney, that he was McGraw, that he was the man wanted at Pittsburg, and was ready to return as soon as the lawyers were ready.

Arbor Days Named.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, April 1.—Governor Hastings has issued his proclamation appointing April 10 and 24 as arbor days.

FAVORS SENDING SHIPS TO CUBA.

Senator Call Offered a Resolution Which Will Be Considered To-Day.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the senate to-day Mr. Call offered a joint resolution directing the sending of an adequate naval force to Cuba to put an end to barbarities and the violation of treaty obligations. The resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That the continued violations of the usages and rules of war between civilized people, the inhuman and brutal outrageos on men, women and children, constantly reported on reasonable evidence either authorized or permitted, not only on the Cuban revolutionists, but also on citizens of the United States, in the war now carried on between the government of Spain and the revolutionary forces organized as the Republic of Cuba, demands immediate action by the United States, not only for the protection of the citizens of the United States who have become residents and acquired interests in Cuba under treaties with Spain for their protection, but also under the higher considerations of a common humanity and civilization, shamed and imperiled by barbarities and cruelties known only in the darkest, most cruel and most bloody periods of human history.

"Resolved, That an adequate naval force of the United States shall be immediately sent to Cuba sufficient to protect by force, if necessary, citizens of the United States from wrong and the violation of treaty obligations between Spain and the United States.

"Resolved, That the president of the United States communicate to the government of Spain these resolutions and inform that government that the United States will forcibly intervene to protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of civilization if there shall be further occurrence of murder and outrage, or the shooting or putting to death of prisoners of war in the conflict between Spain and the revolutionary forces of Cuba."

The resolutions went over under the rules until to-morrow.

SMALL CHANCE FOR LABOR.

Republican House Leaders Oppose Pennsylvania Members' Bills.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative Phillips is trying to induce the speaker and the committee on rules to set aside a couple of days for consideration of bills from the labor committee, of which he is chairman, but he has not secured a definite promise. The most important measures reported favorably from the committee are Mr. Phillips's own bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the cause of commercial, industrial and agricultural unrest and depression, and Mr. Erdman's bill for the arbitration of labor disputes between interstate railroads and their employes.

The latter has no chance of passage because of the nature of the proposed legislation and of the fact that its author is a Democrat. There is also objection to Mr Phillips's industrial commission bill on the part of the Republican leaders in the house on the score that interests of relatively small importance are given equal representation with interests of great importance. It is probable the bill will be amended so as to obviate the objections.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Two Appropriation Bills Occupy the Attention of the Lawmakers.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Ocean mail subsidies brought on an animated discussion in the senate to-day, during the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. The subsidy item was reserved for a separate vote to-morrow. The balance of the postoffice appropriation bill was completed.

The house practically completed the consideration of the sundry civil bill. In the course of the debate on an amendment to appropriate $75,000 for commencing the erection of a new military post at Spokane, Wash., Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropriations committee, made an appeal for economy, on the ground that the condition of the treasury was such that no new project should be entered upon by this congress. He was supported in his appeal by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio. The amendment was adopted, despite Mr. Cannon's appeal.

The Bermuda in Spanish Hands.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Senor de Lome, the Spanish minister here, has received word from Spanish diplomatic and consular officials in Central America saying that the steamer Bermuda, having aboard munitions of war for the insurgents in Cuba, has been detained at Port Cortez by the Honduran government and her cargo seized.

A Scheme to Defraud.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A scheme to defraud, extending to various cities, has been discovered by patent office officials. It is the sale of a part interest, generally half, in an alleged thill-coupler invention, the purported inventor disappearing after taking the purchase money and leaving all the expenses for the investor.

Notes of the Capital.

The postoffices at Berwyn and Natrona, Pa., Fayette and Wiston, O., have been made presidential ones.

The president yesterday sent to the senate the names of A. J. Myers, to be postmaster at Natrona, Pa., and Jay R. Worst, to be postmaster at Berwyn, Pa.

The president has signed the act repealing the statute prohibiting the appointment to the army and navy of persons who held Confederate commissions.

The postoffices at Crabtree, Westmoreland county, and Pitcairn, Allegheny county, Pa., have been made money order offices; also the office at Jerusalem, Mercer county, O.

The terms of office of 34 presidential postmasters will expire during April. Appointments to several of these have already been announced. The largest office on the list is Harrisburg, Pa., whose postmaster's term expires April 4.

RUMORS OF GOMEZ'S DEATH.

No Facts, However, Are Given to Substantiate the Statement.

HAVANA, April 1.—The rumor of the death of General Maximo Gomez is still current here, and is being added to by alleged details of his demise. The latter are that the Cuban leader is said to have expired some days ago of hemoptysis, and the locality mentioned with some confidence as the scene of his passing away is the Socorro plantation, in the province of Matanzas. The remains are also said to have been interred in the "official center." No dates are given, and no facts are forthcoming to confim the report of death.

Private news of a reliable character received here through other than official channels states that Maximo Gomez passed six days since by Cruces and Santa Clara going toward Puerto Principe. These advices assert that Gomez's health is very much broken, and that he desires to return to Santo Domingo.

DAYTON 100 YEARS OLD.

Centennial Anniversary of the Ohio Town Celebrated Yesterday.

DAYTON, O., April 1.—One hundred years ago to-day this town of 79,000 inhabitants was settled by Samuel Thompson, the Widow McCue and William Gahagan. The Dayton chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held commemorative services last night, and the centennial day was ushered in at midnight by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and shrieking of whistles. To-day exercises were held in the schools and the business and manufacturing establishments gave their employes a holiday. A public meeting was held in the opera house this evening. A general demonstration will be held about September 1.

TEN PEOPLE ASPHYXIATED.

AN OLD TENEMENT HOUSE IN BROOKLYN'S ITALIAN QUARTER IS BURNED.

THE SUSPICIOUS STORY.

Told to the Authorities by One of the Survivors.

NO CHANCE OFFERED TO ESCAPE.

BROOKLYN, April 1.—Fire destroyed a ramshackle tenement house at 36 Union street, South Brooklyn, early this morning, and 10 of its occupants were smothered in their beds. Their bodies were burned. The dead are:

AUGUST BRUNO, 40 years of age.
MARIA BRUNO, 35 years.
SALLIE BRUNO, 5 years.
JOHANNA BRUNO, 18 months old.
LENA CALABRIA, 18 months old.
NICHOLAS TRALIA, 30 years old.
LENA TRALIA, 24 years old.
TRALIA, 8 days old.
MARIETTA CORRELIO, 25 years old.
DOMINICK TRALIA, 4 years old.

The building was a four-story brick. At present the police have reached no definite conclusion as to the cause and origin of the fire.

The fire started in the lower hallway of the building, and before the sleeping tenants could be warned of their danger all escape was cut off.

The flames swept up the stairways, and the halls and rooms were quickly filled with smoke. Ten of the tenants were suffocated in their beds.

The section of the city where this terrible disaster occurred is near the water front. The majority of the residents are Italians of the poorer class, and they form the biggest colony of their race in Brooklyn. The firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control after a short time. The damage to the building is estimated at $4,000.

The family of Joseph Estosito, living on the second floor of the house, had a narrow escape from death. When aroused, they found their way cut off, and the flames were sweeping into their apartments. Estosito led his wife and three children to the cornice in front of the house, and guided them along it to the building adjoining, from the roof of which they were taken by firemen.

An iron ladder at the rear of the house ran down between the kitchen window and the window of the rear room, so that it could easily be reached from either window. It had been rendered so hot by the flames, however, that the inmates of the house dared not use it. Except the fire escapes, the only outlet from the crowded rooms on the upper floors was the narrow wooden stairway, escape by which was cut off soon after the fire started.

After the fire had been extinguished John Calabria was found unconscious, lying on the fire escape. He had gotten out of a second-story window so completely exhausted that he could go no farther. He will recover. His wife was dead in her apartments. Subsequently nine other bodies were found.

When he had somewhat rallied from the effects of suffocation and heat, Calabria told the story of how he escaped and left his wife behind without a tremor, and, while he seemed to be still somewhat dazed, he had a clear conception of the events of the night. The fire chief is not at all impressed with the story Calabria tells. The latter says he made several attempts to get out of the burning building, but on account of the heat could not. He finally fell exhausted on the fire escape, where he was found by the firemen. The man was fully dressed, and before he fell on the escape he was seen by the firemen on the roof of the burning building.

In most cases death was due to suffocation. The bodies of the Bruno family, who lived in the top floor, were found huddled together, showing that the family awoke during the fire and made efforts to escape. Bruno's body was found close beside the window. The Italian family were on the floor below. Fire Chief Dale expresses the opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary. He says that the firemen did not know that there was anybody in the house until after the fire had been extinguished.

SEVENTY-NINE WINNERS.

Result of the Examination of Applicants to West Point.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The academic board of the West Point military academy has announced that, out of 200 applicants for admission next June, only 79 have successfully passed the required examination. These will report at West Point in time to begin the annual encampment. The list of successful candidates from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia are as follows:

Pennsylvania—Upton Birney, Jr., John McManus, Joseph A. Bald, R. M. Thomas, V. L. S. Rockwell, James O. Hackenberg, W. F. Graham, W. C. Frost, F. L. Buck.

Ohio—J. R. Slattery, Edward S. Godfrey, C. W. Hall and G. R. Luke.

West Virginia—John W. Wiler.

WILL HAVE TO PAY TWICE.

Trustees Signed a Promissory Note Instead of an Agreement.

AKRON, O., April 1.—A year ago the trustees of Green township, Jonathan Grable, Jacob Foltz and William Greenhoo, signed an agreement to buy two road scrapers for $400, and the money paid to the agents. The manufacturing company now sends in the original agreement, which turns out to be a promissory note. The agent has disappeared, and the trustees will have to pay for the machines twice.

To Minimize Bicycle Tire Punctures.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, April 1.—The Hard bill amending the state election laws, defeated yesterday, was passed on reconsideration in the house to-day. The senate passed the Whittlesey bill requiring druggists in prohibition towns to keep public records of all liquor sales; the Puluemer bill making Saturday afternoons holidays, and the Mayer bill making it an offense to place any material on a public highway that would be apt to puncture a bicycle tire.

Fishermen on an Ice Floe.

MARINETTE, Wis., April 1.—A strong northeast wind is driving the ice from this shore off Green bay. Four unknown fishermen can be seen with the naked eye on an ice floe. They are in danger of being carried out in the lake, and a relief expedition is preparing to go to their rescue.

Levied on by the Sheriff.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 1.—Sheriff Setzer yesterday levied upon the property of the Carbon county improvement company, at Weissport, on two writs of execution aggregating nearly $50,000. One, in favor of Charles Waters, of Philadelphia, amounts to $41,827.

WATER IN KENTUCKY.

Quite Naturally It Does Considerable Damage in the State Where Distilleries Flourish.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Dispatches tonight report an unprecedented rise in the Cumberland river and other southern streams. Rains have swollen all the mountain streams in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, Ky., and booms to the value of $40,000 are in danger of being swept away.

Heavy rains washed away the dam at Annie mills and Faulkner's mill, which supplied the power by which electricity was generated for use in McMinnville, Tenn. The town is without light.

The worst flood that has visited eastern Tennessee in years is prevalent in that section; washouts anl landslides are reported along the lines of railroads. The power house of the Knoxville street railway was flooded this morning, and as a consequence every street car line in the city is tied up. A number of factories nave ceased operations, and several houses along Fresh creek, in this city, were washed away. All streams continue to rise rapidly. The streets and sidewalks of Athens, Tenn., are ruined, and many houses are flooded. The sawmill of T. J. Long and 10,000 feet of lumber, the dam, the engine room of the Athen's roller mills, all molds and patterns of the Southern iron works, and the Feed and Grey district mill of Heil & Gouldy are washed away.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., April 1.—Five inches of rain fell in the last 50 hours. The Cumberland, Clinch and Powell rivers are out of banks. Nine trestles on the Middlesborough railroad are gone. A trestle and 60 feet of track on the Louisville & Nashville at Wasiota washed out. No mail has been received for 20 hours, and all traffic is suspended. Telegraph wires under water at Barbourville.

SLICK CUBAN SWINDLER.

Uses New Methods to Get a Draft for $25,000 Cashed.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Manuel Ganzalez Mendoza, a tourist from Havana, recently succeeded in getting a sight draft to the amount of $25,000 cashed in a unique manner. The draft ostensibly bore the signature of Hidalgo & Co., of Havana. When the draft was presented or what followed, General Genlini alone of the interested parties will talk. Mr. Genlini is a professional interpreter.

General Mendoza at the office of the Belmonts, according to the interpreter, explained that, anticipating difficulty, Hidalgo & Co. had written a letter enclosing his (Mendoza's) signature and asking that the matter of personal identification be waived. "I am surprised," murmured the plausible Mendoza, "that the letter is not already here. It should have arrived by the steamer on which I came."

As if in vindication of his truthfulness, while this conversation was still in progress the talked of letter appeared. It was precisely as represented by Mendoza, and bore the seemingly genuine signature of Hidalgo & Co. Mendoza swiftly traced his name on a slip of paper and handed it to the Belmont clerk. "Observe," he remarked, through the medium of Mr. Genlini, "that this writing is an exact reproduction of my signature inclosed to you by Hidalgo & Co."

Additional identification was required, however, and this was quickly furnished by Mendoza. Mendoza went to Washington and there dispensed with General Genlini's services as interpreter. Since then he has not been seen. It is now claimed that the signatures to letters and draft were not genuine.

PROGRESSIVE CHECK GAME.

A Prepossessing Stranger Has Been Beating Many Western Banks.

BOSTON, April 1.—Chief Inspector Waltz was notified to-day of a progressive bogus check game that has been played by a prepossessing traveler of many aliases, with many western banks and business houses. The alleged salesman issued checks of the "Johns manufacturing company," drawn on the Bunker Hill national bank, signed with the name B. M. Bennett, treasurer, and in each case indorsing a different name on the back. The H. W. Johns manufacturing company, the only company of a similar name in this city, has no account at the Bunker Hill national bank, and the treasurer is C. W. Trainer. The check operator is described as being apparently between 30 and 35 years of age, rather heavy, weighing about 190 pounds, dark hair and eyes and nicely dressed, usually in dark clothes. He is a man of very prepossessing manners. He always wore a black silk hat.

Some of the concerns which have lost money are the Caldwell plumbing and heating company, of Kearney, Neb., who are looking for McCormick; First national bank of Leavenworth, Kan., who want Parsons; Prescot steam heating company, of Topeka, Kan., who want Norcross, and Grand Island plumbing company, of Grand Island, Neb. The traveler has also worked hotels in St. Joseph, Mo.; Kearney, Neb.; Hastings, Neb., and Lincoln, Neb.

GREAT DESTITUTION.

A Strike of Southern Mill Employes Reacts With Bad Effect.

OPELIKA, Ala., April 1.—Four thousand people are destitute and suffering at Phoenix City, in this county, caused by the strike at the Eagle and Phoenix mills, in Columbus, Ga. The mills are the largest in the south, and, including the families of the operatives, there are 7,000 people dependent upon the mills for a living. The mills have been cutting wages lately, and Monday cut them so low that the employes could not live at their figures. Then 300 of them struck. President Bigby issued an order that, unless all returned to work by yesterday, the mills would be shut down. None returned, and all the employes were ordered out, and the mills closed. Great destitution and distress prevail, and trouble is feared.

TWO BOILERS EXPLODE.

The Result Was That Five Men Were Killed and Many Injured.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., April 1.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the two massive boilers of the Planters' oil mill at the place exploded, wrecking the mill property and causing the death of five men, one of them white and the others colored. Several were also injured. The loss in dollars will reach $30,000, on which there is adequate insurance in the Hartford steam boiler insurance company.

To Consider to the Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Saturday next the house committee on banking and currency will begin the consideration of the Walker banking bill, which is the work of Chairman Walker. The committee will hold daily sessions until the measure has been discussed and a vote taken on the question of reporting it to the house. Other members of the committee who have introduced bills have explained them in the sessions of the past three weeks. Mr. Brosius, of Pennsylvania, spoke Monday, and Mr. Newlands, of Nevada, had the floor to-day.

The Exchange Contract Executed.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The contract between the General electric company and the Westinghouse electric and manufacturing company, providing for an exchange of licenses under their patronage, recently authorized by the board of directors of the two companies, was to-day executed and delivered.

WENT OVER AN EMBANKMENT.

BUTLER EXPRESS ON THE WEST PENN WRECKED BY A BROKEN RAIL.

TEN PEOPLE BADLY INJURED.

Two Coaches Jump the Track and Are Consumed by Flames.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS.

Ten people were seriously injured yesterday morning in a wreck on the Butler branch of the West Penn railroad, near Harbison, three miles east of Butler junction. No one was killed outright, but one man will likely die. The train was the Butler express, which leaves Butler at 8 p. m., and arrives in Allegheny at 9:44. Two coaches of the train left the track and plunged down an embankment. They took fire and were consumed. Many of the passengers narrowly escaped cremation. The list of injured is as follows:

McKELVEY, J. E., traveling salesman, Butler, fracture of the skull; is at the West Penn hospital; may die.

WALKER, W. H., messenger, Butler, rib broken and other internal injuries; taken to his home; will recover.

DE WOLF, H., conductor of the train, badly bruised and cut about the body; at his home in Butler; not serious.

WICKLINE, J., of Sarver, shoulder dislocated; sent to his home.

McCAFFERTY, of Sarver, contusion of the hip; sent to his home.

GRAY, WILLIAM, brakeman of the train, Butler, bruised and injured internally; sent to his home.

UNKNOWN WOMAN, badly cut about the face, refused to give her name; left the train at Tarentum.

MURPHY, WILLIAM, Butler, cut about the face and thought to be injured internally; taken to his home.

Three others were more or less injured, but took care of themselves, and refused to give their names.

The train was running on time when the accident occurred, and when near Harbison, where it was due at 8:40, the passengers in the last two cars were suddenly thrown from their seats by awful jolting. Then the two cars started to turn over, and both rolled down the embankment, which is about 10 feet high at that point. There was a terrible screaming by men and women, and when the cars stopped at the bottom, lying on their sides, a wild scramble to get out commenced. Fortunately, the cars were not crushed much, and few of the passengers were pinioned by the timbers or seats.

The fatal car stove began its work at once, but not until all had been taken out. Both cars were consumed by the flames in a short time.

Two day coaches and a combination car made up the train. The combination car is the last when coming west. The engine and first coach did not leave the rails. This was most fortunate, as the first coach was crowded, most of the passengers being women and girls. The more seriously injured were placed in the remaining coach, and brought to Allegheny. At Tarentum the West Penn's physicians met the train, and dressed the injuries of the passengers.

Superintendent Watt, of the West Penn division of the Pennsylvania railroad, said the accident was caused by a broken rail.

The track was torn for some distance, but as there was little debris to remove the wreck crew soon had the road open.

Charles Lowden, a Pittsburg traveling salesman, was in the smoker of the combination car, and had the following to say of the accident: "We all felt sure that our time had come. At the foot of the embankment is Buffalo creek. It is much swollen, and had the coaches rolled into it at least 30 people would have lost their lives. A number of trees grow along the bank of the creek and the cars lodged against them. That was the only thing that saved us. Had the entire train left the track there would have been few escape. It seems like a miracle that anybody escaped death or serious injury."

This is the first passenger wreck on the Butler branch for five years, when a whole train was ditched at Sarvers station, killing and injuring many people, among whom were a number of old soldiers who were returning from a reunion that had been held at Butler. The accident was caused by the spreading of the rails on the bridge at that point.

FAKIR SINGH ARRIVES.

His First News Is of Death and Sickness in His Family.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Frederick St. George Booth-Tucker, commander of the Salvation army in the United States, arrived to-night on the steamship Majestic. He was met at the dock by a group of Salvation army officers and informed that his baby boy, Bramwell, was dead and that his wife was ill.

Booth Tucker was born in India. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in England. Returning to India he achieved prominence in his profession and was made a judge. He became interested in the Salvation army and formed what is now known as the East Indian branch of that organization in India. He is known as Fakir Singh.

Later in the evening Commander Booth Tucker went to national headquarters of the American branch of the Salvation army in West Fourteenth street, where he greeted a throng of enthusiastic Salvationists. After an informal introduction Mr. Booth Tucker said: "My policy shall be one of love and not of aggressiveness. I will follow in the fashion of the American people, whom General Booth so dearly loves and admires."

Love for a Widow Unrequited.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Ira Gibson, aged 25, of Woodbury, N. J., last night shot and killed Mrs. Sallie March, a widow, aged 32, and then committed suicide. Unrequitted love is supposed to have prompted the crime.

Cyclist Murphy a Professional.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—C. M. Murphy, the crack Brooklyn wheelman, has at his own request been declared a professional. Chairman Gideon, of the L. A. W., to-day made the change public property when he issued his weekly bulletin.

A Thousand Men Thrown Idle.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., April 1.—One thousand men were thrown out of work at the Ohio steel works to-day by the refusal of the converting department employes to accept a 10 per cent reduction.

A Defaulter's Suicide.

LEBANON, Pa., March 31.—Major B. Frank Hearn, who committed suicide at St. Kilda, Australia, left here October 22, 1895. He was short $10,000 in his accounts as deputy prothonotary. For many years Hearn was manager of the Robert H. Coleman furnaces.

Judgments Against a Milliner.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 30.—Executions on judgments aggregating $25,000 were issued this afternoon against Amelia Astrich, the leading milliner in this city. The store was closed by the sheriff.

HUNGRY WOLVES ON HIS TRACK.

THE THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF AN INTREPID SKATER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A CHASE OF SIXTY MILES.

All But One of the Brutes Finally Beaten Off.

DRAMATIC RETURN TO ST. PAUL.

This, the Chicago "Chronicle" says, is a story that was told over at the Iroquois club by a man who had been introduced with the privileges. And because he was a guest his incognito must be respected.

"Many years ago," he said, "I was living in St. Paul. One winter which I passed there will always hold a place in my memory. St. Paul people in the winter season remind one of the population in Canadian cities. They give themselves up to outdoor amusement. The colder the weather the more they enjoy themselves.

"I still have a tender spot in my heart for St. Paul, but I must confess that there were times, and one in particular, when I thought it was right on the frontier. The river had frozen over—so the people said to the bottom—and the town was ready for a skate. A man cannot get into society in St. Paul unless he knows how to skate. And the women know more about skating that they know about dancing.

"It was so cold up in that section the winter of which I speak that the people from the country were driven into the city to keep warm and keep from freezing. Sometimes the citizens would be aroused at midnight by the clamoring inhabitants from the country who were chased into the very streets of the town by the hungry wolves. The man who has never heard the bark of a hungry wolf does not know that feeling calculated to make one's hair stand up. The sound is distressing. It is something agonizing. Once heard it can never be forgotten.

"One evening I announced to some of my friends that I was going for a skate on the river, and I challenged any one, or more, to accompany me. They all at once charged me with being crazy. Not because of the cold, for the more brittle the atmosphere the better they liked it. But they were afraid of wolves. Old lumber shovers, who had grown up with the wolves of that section, said that the night of which I speak was the very sort of night when wolves would come out in droves, and that they were hungrier that season than they had ever been before.

"I want to be candid with you, gentlemen, and I must say that up to the night in question I had never seen a wolf in my life except some animals I had once seen in Barnum's show which they called wolves, but I always doubted that. I had heard the bark of what I was told were wolves, but the uncloaked fact remains that I had never seen a wolf.

"Undaunted, unmoved by charges of imbecility and foolhardiness, I threw my skates over my shoulder, having fitted myself in a sort of toboggan suit, and went out. A few of those who had said I was crazy, and who had predicted all kinds of terrors for me, accompanied me down to the landing of the Diamond Jo line and said good-by to me as I struck out over the glassy ice. They were standing there when I looked back. I looked upward and saw the sky full of stars. The atmosphere was so clear that it seemed to me that I could see far beyond the scintillating lights. The moon was in the center of the firmament—at least so it seemed to me, although I must confess that I am not much of an astronomer.

"I had passed out of sight of the lights of the city, and there was that strange sort of stillness in the atmosphere which I once encountered in a balloon ascension. Occasionally I would hear the ice crack under the frigidity of the night. I could not hear the sound of my skates. I seemed at times to be floating between heaven and earth.

"I had often traveled up and down the river, and in this way I could tell at any moment when I stopped to think of it how many miles I had gone. I was down the river about 15 miles when I stopped to adjust a strap. Then I looked backward, and in the distance—I should say five miles—I saw something moving. I watched long enough to convince myself that what I saw was divided into numbers. Sometimes they were bunched and again they were spread out, much as you have seen horses on a race course. I removed the hood from my head for a minute to listen, and then I heard that merciless bark which I have already described. The wolves were on my track. I tried to discover how many there were in the pack—not that it made much difference to me as to the exact number, but it is some consolation, gentlemen, to one who is being chased by a lot of wolves to know whether he is to be devoured by one wolf or a dozen. It may not make much difference in the final eat-up, but the man who is being chased, if he is at all enterprising, feels that he would rather have it said after he is eaten that it was by a pack of wolves. It is not much credit to a man if he has to give up to one wolf.

"You will pardon the digression. As soon as I heard the distressing cry I pulled out, saving my strength, however, as well as I could. I reasoned that the wolves were doing their best. I thought they might give out before they reached me, so that in the encounter I might the more easily slay them. But up to that moment I had not thought that I was unarmed. When I realized that I felt that my chances were few. I beg leave to say, for the information of any of the braves present who may not have read up on the subject, that I never heard or read of a wolf being winded as long as he was one of the chasing party. A wolf, however, is cunning. When he turns tail he walks mighty lame, thinking in this way to create sympathy.

"I looked back as often as I could do so conveniently, and each time I noticed that the chasers were nearer. In fact, I could now hear their infernal bark without removing my hood. Just as I was turning a bend in the river I noticed an airhole of unusual dimensions. I looked back and saw that the leader of the pack of wolves was almost at my heels. I was always a sort of acrobat, on land, on the ice, or in the water. Wheeling suddenly, I landed the end of one skate in the mouth of the leader in the pack, and he turned a handspring in the air. In coming down he struck the airhole, and I never saw him rise. I think I may be pardoned when I say that I felt myself a good deal of a hero at that moment But I had no time to burn red fire, even if I had had a cargo. I pulled out with renewed vigor. I increased my speed. Then I realized for a moment that I heard no barking, and I saw the pack of wolves gathered about the airhole. They were holding a coroner's inquest, perhaps. That was my first thought. But I quickly said to myself, 'This is no time to be funny,' and I pulled out swifter than ever. Judging by familiar landmarks along the river I had gone about 60 miles. But the wolves were on my track once more. For a while honors were even; that is, they did not gain upon me, nor did I get any further ahead. That situation was maintained for some time, I do not know how long. But toward the expiration of the time of the even chase I played Lot's wife once more, not with her subsequent fate, however. I saw that the pack had diminished. I felt encouraged, but I still had some doubts as to the finish.

"I saw an old scow on the river bank. It had that deserted look which all old scows had in winter, but I realized that I must try to make it and clamber in. I did so. Some of the timbers were rotten, so that in attempting to scuttle the craft—do you follow me, gentlemen?—I pulled off some of the timbers and fell upon my back. However, I recovered my skating attitude quickly and was soon on the old scow not a minute too soon. I seized a piece of iron and stood on the starboard side of the scow, and as the wolves came at me, with their infernal bark, I let them have it, one at a time. Some of them quit the chase then and there forever. Some of them I maimed. I counted seven dead and wounded, but as the sky had become overcast, and a gray mist was rising on the frozen river, I may have overlooked some. But there was one fellow left who was determined upon revenge. I missed him, and then it was a hand-to-hand struggle. It was a conflict at close quarters. I carry some of the scars on my body now which that hungry beast made. Lord! how hungry he was!

"I must have hit him somewhere, for finally he jumped over the scow and started back up the river. I concluded to rest a while, and I did, taking a few drinks out of my flask for the first time during the night. Having rested sufficiently, I started back up the river. I had gone about 12 miles when I saw the wolf sitting down licking his chops like a bear. I went straight at him, and he scampered. But he was not making much speed then. I did not try to overtake him for a while; I was willing to let him get ahead all he wanted. He kept on at that gait until he came in sight of St. Paul. Then I quickened my speed and overtook the wolf. It was my intention then to beat the wolf into town. But when I came upon him another thought hit me. Why should I waste my strength?"

"And you jumped upon his back and rode him into town?" asked a judge, who was present.

"No; wait a minute. Don't ever interrupt a man when he is telling a wolf story. You have come pretty near spoiling the story. I saw he had a fine tail. I grabbed it, squatted, boylike, and he scampered. I held on to his tail and he pulled me into town beautifully. It was then daylight, and hundreds of people on the hill saw the sight. When I landed the wolf shot across the river, and I am told that no wolves have ever been seen or heard about St. Paul since. It was the narrowest escape, with the best ending, that I ever had."

The Iroquois braves shook the storyteller's hand, and he elected him an honorary brave.

WATCHING WHOLESALERS.

Police Officials Recording Their Hours of Business, Too.

When the wholesale dealers are compelled to face the license court they, like their brethren in the retail trade, will find the police there to greet them with data of their opening and closing hours. The canvass of the First, or downtown district, has about been completed. The police have discovered that some of the wholesale dealers have been keeping their establishments open close to 12 o'clock on Saturday nights, and by reason of their unsuccessful attempt last Saturday night to secure a report, have made an effort to keep the matter quiet until next Saturday at least.

Death of Solomon Fronk.

HOOKSTOWN, Pa., April 1.—Solomon Fronk died of catarrhal pneumonia at his home near here March 20, aged 80 years. He had been in feeble health for some months, but was confined to bed only one week. He was a member of the Episcopal church for almost 50 years, and highly respected. Mr. Fronk leaves a wife, son and two daughters.

Agent for Greensburg Bank.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The controller of the currency has approved the Independent national bank of Philadelphia as reserve agent of the Westmoreland national bank of Greensburg.

LAST TICKS FROM THE WIRE.

The Omaha council has passed the curfew ordinance over the mayor's veto.

Further earthquake shocks have been felt at Calabria, Messina, and Nulazzo, Italy.

A boiler exploded near Cincinnati yesterday. Two men were killed and two were badly injured.

Hon. Robert G. Pike was yesterday appointed associate justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire.

Fred Payne and James McKinsley were instantly killed at Chicago yesterday afternoon by a train on the Chicago & Northwestern road.

The announcement comes from Rome that Rev. T. Tracey, of Sioux City, Ia., will be made co-adjutor to Archbishop Hennessey, of Dubuque.

Hon. L. C. Hughes, of Arizona, was yesterday informed to vacate the office of governor of the territory, and turn it over to the secretary, C. M. Bruce. He did so.

Edward Caskey, of Marietta, O., was killed, and Joseph Weigand fatally injured yesterday at Victor, Col., by an explosion of giant powder, which they were thawing at a fire on a mining claim on which they were working.

Sour

Stomach, sometimes called waterbrash, and burning pain, distress, nausea, dyspepsia, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This it accomplishes because with its wonderful power as a blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla gently tones and strengthens the stomach and digestive organs, invigorates the liver, creates an appetite, gives refreshing sleep, and raises the health tone. In cases of dyspepsia and indigestion it seems to have "a magic touch."

"For over 12 years I suffered from sour

Stomach

with severe pains across my shoulders, and great distress. I had violent nausea which would leave me very weak and faint, difficult to get my breath. These spells came oftener and more severe. I did not receive any lasting benefit from physicians, but found such happy effects from a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I took several bottles and mean to always keep it in the house. I am now able to do all my own work, which for six years I have been unable to do. My husband and son have also been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla—for pains in the back, and after the grip. I gladly recommend this grand blood medicine."

MRS. PETER BURBY, Leominster, Mass.

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25 cents.

FROM THE PIG TO THE STACK.

THE PROCESS OF MAKING SILVER DOLLARS AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

FIRE THE GREAT PURIFIER.

Ponderous Machinery and Delicate Scales Are Employed.

WHAT THE MILLING REALLY IS.

The making of a silver dollar is a longer and more complicated operation than the spending of it, says the Philadelphia "Press." The usual visitor to the mint sees only the final process of coinage, and is not admitted to the mysteries of the score of cunning operations that precede.

The rough silver comes to the mint in many shapes, mixed with gold in bars from the western mines, in family plate for the melting pot, or mingled with gold in jewelry. The greater part by far is in ponderous "pigs" or bricks from the west. These are not pure silver. They may be a quarter silver, and the rest gold, or in varying proportions; some dull yellow with the preponderance of gold, others paler with the mass of the intermingled white metal. Some of the bars have their rough sides stamped with the figures of the western assay offices, and little pieces have been clipped from the corners for the testing of their fineness. The consignments are carefully weighed as they come in the deposit room, the first of the long series of weighing operations that the precious metal undergoes, both going and coming out of every room in the mint, which is the surest safeguard against loss through carelessness or dishonesty.

The sales in the deposit room are a Cyclopean copy of the sort that the conventional Justice holds in her outstretched hand, a pair of balances 10 feet in height, with a cross-bar like the walking-beam of an engine. The largest weight used on the pan is 500 ounces; the smallest is the thousandth part of an ounce, and this delicacy of adjustment is kept accurate by test and examination on every other day.

From the weighing room the bars are each locked in a strong box, with a record and number of the depositor, and are carted off to a baptism of fire. Gold and silver go into the incandescent melting pot together. If there is more gold than silver in the lot to be melted, silver bars are put in until there is twice the proportion of the yellow metal, so that the acids used for separating may part the metals thoroughly. The acids introduced in the molten mixture separate the gold from the silver, and each from the copper and other organic substances in the mass. The silver is taken out in the form of a dry, brown powder that looks like snuff, and would be kicked aside by the most miserly man in a hunt for treasure. This dirty powder, without sheen or glitter, is compressed in cakes that look like small grindstones and crumble to the touch like rotten sandstone.

These unpromising chunks are again melted and run into molds, coming out as shining white bars, purified and precious to look at. The gold is treated in the same way. These bars are taken back to the deposit room, where a small piece is chipped off for the assaying department, when the fineness is ascertained and the depositor paid. To judge of the wonderful accuracy with which the assayer must do his work, it may be stated that in his office is used what is probably the smallest weight in the world. It is the thirteen-hundredth part of a grain, and can scarcely be seen by the naked eye unless on a white background.

The silver bar from which the dollars are to come is now fairly started on its long route. It is reweighed and enough copper added to make the proportion of the standard alloy—900 parts silver to 100 parts of copper. The silver and copper are again plunged into a furnace so glowing that a look into its seething whiteness suggests a scene in Rider Haggard's "She," or reminds one of the biblical story of the three Hebrew children. The workmen are somewhat sheltered by iron hoods, and wear gloves as big as pillows, but the novice expects to see the buttons on their shirts melt and evaporate.

The silver and the copper are thus wedded into a state of alloyed harmony, and in the ingot room take on a new form, if wanted for coinage. The ingots are run into molds that fashion them in strips about a foot long and a couple of inches in thickness. These ingots are now in shape for treatment that will prepare them for the rolling and punching and stamping that will take them into the coinage room. The ingot room is red with the glare from the furnace mouths, and the bare-armed men in the livid glare, pouring molten gold and silver like water, suggest the laboratory of some cunning alchemist of the olden-time triumphant in the searching for the secret of the transmutation of metals. The floor is a fine network of heavy iron meshes, or gratings over the wooden floor. All of the molten splashing from the molds falls through this grating, which is removed daily, and the solid floor carefully swept and the sweepings put in the melting pot. Every room in the mint is swept daily and the sweepings are worth from $10,000 to $12,000 yearly.

As the ingots come from the molds they are rough and ragged on the ends, and powerful machines grip them in giant jaws, and bite them smooth and even. Then they go to the breaking-down rolls in another room, where they are subjected to terrific pressure that reduces the ingots several times their original size. Each time the shining silver ingot passes between the great steel rollers the pressure is increased, and this process naturally hardens the metal until it becomes brittle. So the ingot is annealed, as the Inquisition used to revive its victims to make them equal to another course of torture. The ingots have been squeezed out to such a length that they are now cut into strips about two feet long and stacked in trays, are plunged into the annealing furnace. From this they come out looking like sticks of cherry-red candy, and are plunged hissing into a cold bath.

The strips, now discolored, looking like lead, are rolled again, and then sent to the "draw bench." They are uneven in thickness after their ordeal between the rolls, and this imperfection will never do. The "draw bench" looks like a long horizontal bicycle chain in motion, along the top of which runs a little cart up and down, ceaselessly, like a shuttle. The little cart has two jaws on the front which grasp a strip and start swiftly along the endless chain with great energy. It drags the strip of silver between two small upright rollers, which automatically press hard where there is too much thickness, and relax their grip in the thin spots, so the strip comes out even and true. Now one gets the first hint of the finished dollar at the punching machine.

There are six of these, each one able to bite out 60 silver discs in a minute. The strip is fed to the ponderous jaws of the machine that stamps out the "blanks," as the tin lids are punched in a canning factory, or "cookies" are cut from a sheet of dough by the housewife. The dull, discolored "blanks" are shoveled out from beneath the clanking machine and go to the "selecting" room next, where half a dozen keen-eyed, deft-fingered women spread them on tables and throw out the imperfect ones. Some of the blanks have been cut from the end of the strips, and are literal "half-dollars;" others are nicked and chipped. These are sent back in disgrace for another ordeal in the melting pot.

From the selecting tables the silver "blanks" are taken to the "adjusting room," where they are weighed in bulk on entrance and as they come out. In a large, well-lighted room 80 women sit at long tables, many of them young and pretty. Each woman has before her a small pair of balances; her implements are a file and a miniature broom, with which she sweeps busily every moment or so. She has a pile of dollar "blanks" before her, and she takes one at a time and weighs it on her balance. If it is within 1¼ grains either way of the standard weight the blank is allowed to pass. This much variation is allowed. If the silver disc is too heavy it is filed about the edges a little, and the filings as they drop on the table are swept toward a hole in the middle, where the precious dust falls through into a receiver.

The popular idea of "milling" a dollar is the fluted or roughened edge that prevents it from being cut away and lightened by unscrupulous persons averse to making a living honestly. The "milling," however, is the raised edge on both faces of the coin that makes it easily stacked and helps to prevent abrasion of the design. "Milling" is the operation next on the program for the silver "blank." The piece passes through a machine that exerts a lateral pressure all round, and forces the mteal in a slight ridge above the faces of the disc. The roughened edge or "reeding" is given to the dollar in the coining press that stamps it.

From the milling machine the blanks go to be polished and whitened and freed from the stains of the fire and the rollers. They are first shoveled in pans into a furnace for a final annealing, and are taken out looking like red poker chips. The fiery glow changes to a dull, metallic hue, as the dollars are shoveled into a great copper colander, much like the colander of the kitchen, in which they are swung on a traveling crane over a bath of diluted sulphuric acid and plunged in sputtering and boiling. The acid bath removes the discoloration and whitens the metal, so that the dollar blanks come out shining and beautiful.

There stands a huge peanut roaster near the acid tank, or so it looks. The cylinder is perforated with many holes, and the dollars are dumped in with several bushels of sawdust. Steam power revolves the cylinder, and the dollars and the sawdust are thoroughly mixed, the sawdust dropping gradually through the perforations until the shimmering mass of white silver is left like a school of sardines in the corner of a net.

But the silver pieces are now quite thoroughly cooled, and they go into the coining room for the final operation of adornment. The coining room is filled with imposing looking presses, masses of steel, each weighing several tons. Each press has a massive arch, under one end of which are the reverse and obverse dies that are brought together with tremendous force by a "toggle joint" mechanism.

A woman sits before the press and feeds the silver "blanks," filling a long tube, from which the machine takes one piece at a time between its jaws, and a finished dollar stamped on both sides and "reeded" drops into a receptacle below in an endless stream. The dollar comes ought bright and perfect, and the coin presses drop 40,000 of them each day. Women attend the greedy coining presses; women take the dollars and spread them on tables for counting.

The counting is done by piling them in stacks, 10 deep, until the board is filled. Each thousand is weighed, and Uncle Sam, who is a morbidly close calculator in this branch of his enterprise, is not yet satisfied that his dollars are exactly right in weight. As a variation of 1½ grains from the standard is allowed each way, every thousand dollars weighed is made up of so many "lights," and so many "heavies," that the average may be preserved, and what 500 of the thousand lack the rest make up.

DIVIDENDS TOO SMALL.

That Is Why the Allegheny Bridge Companies Raised the Tolls. President Hayes Says the Profits Had Dropped Off One-Half.

At a recent meeting of the committee representing the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth street bridges across the Allegheny, it was decided to raise the tolls of foot passengers. The matter was kept a secret until yesterday, when the new schedule of tolls went into effect. Secrecy in the matter was necessary to prevent patrons from laying in a stock of tickets at the lower rate.

Passengers received only six tickets for 5 cents, instead of 10, as heretofore. Tolls for horses were increased last January from 33 tickets for $1 to 25 for $1. Half rate was allowed on lots amounting to $50 or more.

The half-cent rate had been in force since the new Sixth street bridge was opened. At that time the directors of each bridge appointed a committee to meet with the other two committees and arrange a schedule of prices. It was then the agreement to sell 10 tickets for 5 cents on any of the three bridges was made. It is claimed by the stockholders that since that time the bridges have not been paying institutions. Charles Hayes, president of the Sixth street bridge company, was seen yesterday and said:

"The increase was made simply because the bridges have not been making money enough to justify the investment of capital. The profits have fallen off half since the reduction was made a couple of years ago. The last semi-annual dividend was only 2 per cent. It has not been over 5 per cent annually since the reduction. The stockholders expect to realize at least 8 per cent, which is only equitable for such a bridge as the Sixth street."

SHE STOLE FOR FUN.

Mrs. McBride Was a Shoplifter and Her Husband Didn't Know It.

Detective Demmel arrested Mrs. Jennie McBride in a Smithfield street store yesterday for shoplifting. She had a dress, and a pair of corsets she had not paid for. After she was taken to central station she said she had two little children at home, one of them an infant two months old. Officers went with her to her home, which she said was at 47 Wylie avenue, but she was refused admittance. Then she led the officers to several other places where she said she lived, but was also denied entrance. She finally took them to 247 Bedford avenue, where a woman acknowledged she lived, and Mrs. McBride began to cry. In the midst of the scene here husband walked in and was genuinely astonished when the officers explained the circumstances to him. The woman admitted having stolen a lot of goods in the past six months, which she said she had sent to a sister at West Newton.

Her husband was dumfounded at her confession, and said she had no occasion to steal. Mrs. McBride was taken back to central station nd her infant child was given her to take there.

BEHOLD THE BRIDEGROOM COMETH

General Harrison Arrives in New York for His Wedding.

NEW YORK, April 1.—General Benjamin Harrison arrived at the Fifth avenue hotel to-day. He was accompanied by D. M. Ransdell, ex-marshal of the District of Columbia, and his private secretary.

Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee will arrive in the latter part of the week, and remain for the wedding of the ex-president and Mrs. Dimmick, which will take place next Monday at St. Thomas's church.

Pay for Killing a Desperado.

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 1.—The notorious outlaw, Carl Thorn, alias Diamond Point, who led the raid at Coffeyville, Kan., and who while a member of the Dalton outlaw gang, who killed four men, was killed this morning by United States Deputy Marshal George Richards at Dover. Both the outlaw and officer exchanged over 10 shots. Richards will get $3,200 reward.

GOLDBERG'S THIRD ARREST.

THE SHARON POLITICIAN CONFRONTED WITH ANOTHER CHARGE OF FELONY.

ALLEGED GANG OF THIEVES.

Police Say There Are Eighteen, and Five Are in Jail.

ANOTHER CONFESSION FROM ONE.

SHARON, Pa., March 31.—William Goldberg, the wealthy politician and business man, was arrested early this morning for the third time in two weeks. The Wheeler furnace company, of Sharpsville and Middlesex, charge him with larceny, burglary and receiving stolen goods. Goldberg was taken to Mercer for a hearing.

The police assert there are 18 in the gang of thieves who have been operating in this vicinity for the past two years. Five prisoners are already in the Mercer jail, and other important arrests are expected this week. Curley McCullough is the latest prisoner taken in custody, and it is claimed the police have elicited information from him that implicates several supposedly respectable and honest Sharon and Sharpsville people. John Hughey, who is in the Mercer jail charged with larceny and burglary, to-day made a confession in which he alleged Goldberg, McCullough and Brunson assisted him in burglarizing the Wheeler furnace warehouse and stealing tires.

X Ray Evidence Questioned.

LONDON, March 30.—Gladys Ffolliott, an actress, recently obtained $5,000 damages from the Nottingham theater for injuries sustained by a fall. The verdict was obtained principally on the evidence of photographs obtained by the Roentgen rays. The theater company has appealed on the ground that the X ray evidence is inadmissable and incompetent.

Jack the Match Beggar.

WOOSTER, O., March 30.—"Jack the Match Beggar" is the title bestowed upon a man who appears at residences in the suburbs and politely asks for lucifers. On receiving a liberal supply he is very profuse in his thanks, but if he receives only a few he flies into a passion, and calls all manner of names.

Cates Indorsed for Assembly.

FINLEYVILLE, Pa., March 30.—The miners and citizens of this place held a large mass-meeting to-day. Silas Cole was unanimously elected chairman. J. J. Cates was unanimously indorsed as the people's choice for assembly from Washington county.

News From Three States.

S. C. Long's drugstore at Larimer, Pa., has been seized by the sheriff.

The Sharon-Sharpsville (Pa.) hospital will be formaly opened April 15.

Daniel Gunar, aged 81, of Nova Scotia, drowned himself at Lock Haven, Pa.

The Cutter silk manufacturing company, at West Bethlehem, Pa., assigned.

The Enterprise planing mill at Altoona, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $3,500.

An Italian laborer fell from the new bridge pier at Rochester, Pa., and was drowned.

John S. Blim, a stonemason, was crushed to death by a falling derrick at New Castle, Pa.

The annual conference of the northern Ohio Baptist ministers is in session at Warren, O.

A company has been formed to develop an alleged vein of gold-bearing quartz in Simpson county, W. Va.

William Car fell on a circular saw at Alliance, O. His right leg was amputated, and he cannot recover.

Three men named O'Brien, Smith and Raymond were arrested at Kittanning, Pa., with a complete kit of burglars' tools.

The Kuhn block, at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., in which were Patterson's music store and the Mt. Pleasant hotel, was burned. Loss, $12,000.

James Patterson, a negro, was jailed at Altoona, Pa., on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Mrs. Mary Brown, a white woman.

The Bindley hardware company, of Pittsburg, sued the Ohio River railroad at Parkersburg, W. Va., for damages for delaying baggage.

Fire destroyed the Lisbon (O.) opera house. Loss, $5,000. R. Cahill's jewelry stock, which was moved out on the street, was stolen.

Ohio J. Searight, of Fredericksburg, O., is charged by his bondsmen with embezzling $4,500 of Lucinda McCullough's estate, of which he is executor.

The Store and Clothing company's building at Altoona, Pa., was burned. Loss, $17,500; insurance, $10,500. A $100 St. Bernard dog was smothered to death.

Ollie Johnson and Earl Spaulding, of Lemont, Pa., confessed to robbing Marshall Sterling's store. George and Harry Spaulding were arrested for receiving stolen goods.

William F. Jones, assistant master mechanic at the Ohio steel plant, Youngstown, O., has resigned to become master mechanic at the Carnegie furnaces at Braddock.

IN a young girl's life there comes a time when the careless innocence of childhood changes to the modest, blushing maidenly self-consciousness of approaching maturity. The eye is brighter; the form is rounder; there is a touch of shy coquetry in the glance:—the girl has become a woman. She has entered that critical period so full of happy possibilities, yet so hedged about with the physical sufferings and dangers peculiar to her sex.

It has been said that to be a woman is to suffer. Too often this is true. A woman's whole nature is so bound up in the special functions of her womanhood that any disturbance of this sensitive organism throws the whole system out of harmony. "Female weakness" causes nine-tenths of all the wretchedness which women endure. It can never be permanently relieved by "local treatments." That is generally an expensive, embarrassing, useless, make-shift. What is needed is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to reach the innermost sources of the trouble and restore health and strength directly to the internal organs. This stops the weakening drains which sap life's foundation; heals all ulcerated conditions, gives the ligaments elastic power of themselves to correct misplacement of internal organs and imparts tone, vigor and vitality to the entire feminine organism. In a word the "Favorite Prescription" makes healthy, happy women.

Dr. Pierce is the Chief Consulting Physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. He has made a life-study of women's peculiar ailments. Over ninety pages of his great work, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women. Successful means of home-treatment are therein suggested, making it unnecessary to employ a physician, or to submit to his "examinations" and the stereotyped, but generally useless, "local treatment." Twenty-one (21) one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing *only*, will bring a copy of this useful book. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A LOCAL EPITOME.

Condensation of News That Appeared in The Daily Post.

SUNDAY, March 29.—The Pittsburg police entertain an abiding animus toward Magistrate Doherty, and for the past two weeks have had posted in Central station a daily insult for him in the way of the number of days he has yet to serve, the number, of course, gradually decreasing. The magistrate, however, has ignored these allusions, much to the chagrin of the police.

Oscar Fell, a Southside glassworker, was waylaid by two highwaymen on Arlington avenue, beaten insensible and robbed of every article of value he had. A man from Bellevernon complained to the police he had been robbed of $184 in a Water street dive.

The East End Young Women's Christian association celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of its organization with special services in the East Liberty Presbyterian church.

The Paulist fathers closed their three weeks' mission in the cathedral. About 4,000 people renewed their baptismal vows, and the ceremony closed with the impressive papal benediction. Twenty-five non-Catholics were received into the church. Seventeen more are to follow, among whom is a prominent Episcopalian minister. The fathers will establish a local headquarters for at least one year.

MONDAY, March 30.—Councils passed all the pending traction ordinances with a rush, virtually giving away, without the cost of a penny, valuable franchises of the people's streets.

Superintendent James McLaughlin, of the Allegheny bureau of health, is anxious to have established in connection with the bureau a bacteriological department.

John Seddlovsky, a Braddock applicant for liquor license, when questioned as to the amount of money he had to engage in the traffic, told the court that was none of its business.

Frank Connell, a 4-year-old boy, while playing on the street, ran into a Birmingham car, and had his brains crushed out by the wheels.

At a meeting of Hebrews of the city it was decided to erect a Hebrew free school, at a cost of $30,000, and to accommodate 3,000 pupils.

TUESDAY, March 31.—William A. Stone and Robert McAfee were named as the Quay delegates to the Republican national convention from the Twenty-third district. C. L. Magee and William Flinn will be the McKinley delegates from the Twenty-second. The Magee-Flinn faction captured 20 and the Quayites 7 of the delegates to the state convention. In the Twenty-second district convention Mr. Magee made a bitter personal arraignment of his political enemies.

The board of trustees of the Carnegie art and museum fund elected John W. Beatty director of the department of fine arts.

An Idle Scavenger.

The bowels act the part of a scavenger, inasmuch as they remove much of the debris, the waste effete matter of the system. When they grow idle, neglectful of duty, it is of the utmost importance that they should be impelled to activity. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters effects this desirable object without griping them like a drastic purgative. The Bitters is also efficacious for malaria, bilious, dyspeptic and kidney trouble.

CLOSED THE BIG DEAL.

The Six Street Railways Are Now Owned by the Consolidated Company—Many Changes in the City's Rapid Transit System.

Yesterday saw the closing of the big traction deal that has been under way for many months. The Pittsburg, Duquesne, Ft. Pitt, Central, Citizens and Allegheny lines are now the property of the Consolidated traction company. The formal transfer of the 50 and 99 years leases was made, with the exception of the last named line. It will be transferred today, and the new company will at once begin steps toward the perfection of one great system. Many changes will take place.

By April 20 it is expected that cars will be run on the Ft. Pitt line, out Liberty street. It is proposed to change the Citizens and Fifth avenue cable lines to electric power. In time the cable on the Central will be abandoned. A new power house will be built on the Allegheny river front at Forty-second street. All night cars to Wilkinsburg every 15 minutes are promised. Fifteen hundred new cars, half to be equipped, with 100 horse-power motors, will be supplied, and a double system will be adopted. C. L. Magee is president of the big monopoly. In an interview, he said:

"Our object in these changes is to give the eastern end of the city a satisfactory system of rapid transit. The two-fare system will be abolished on our lines. Our first move is to rebuild a part of the Duquesne. The equipment of that road cost nearly $3,000,000. This will be consigned to the junk pile, and sold to the highest bidder, as the material cannot be used on any of the new lines.

"While the Duquesne is being rebuilt the Fifth avenue or the Citizens will be changed to an electric line, at a cost of $700,000. This will take place soon. After the Duquesne has been rebuilt the Citizens cable will be abandoned, and an entirely new electric line will be built, and then the same fate will fall on the Fifth avenue. All the paraphernalia of all the cable lines will go to the junk pile."

A Deficit for March.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The monthly comparative statement of the government's receipts and expenditures issued to-day shows that the total receipts during March were $26,041,149, and the expenditures $27,274,993, leaving a deficit for the month of $1,223,844, and for the nine months of the present fiscal year $18,750,762. The receipts from customs during March were $13,344,215; from internal revenue, $11,536,244, and from miscellaneous sources, $1,160,663.

Big Catch of Seals.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., March 30.—The steamer Labrador arrived to-night from the sealing grounds with a full cargo of 17,000 seals. She reports that the Neptune has taken 20,000, the Walrus 9,000, the Kite 9,00 and the Leopard 10,000. The Labrador's report renders the prospect of a successful fishery almost hopeless.

Halstead on Cuba's Destiny.

Murat Halstead, who is to lecture on affairs in Cuba at Carnegie hall, Schenley park, on next Monday, has been interesting tremendous audiences in other cities since he returned from his trip of investigation to the island. The lecture is for the benefit of the Newsboys' home, and the ladies in charge of it are very much encouraged by the large advance sale of tickets.

PERSONALS.

—Mrs. Mary E. Lease announces that she intends to begin a trip around the world next year.

—At the first court ball at St. Petersburg this season the czarina sat at supper with the Turkish ambassador on her right and the French ambassador on her left.

—Ex-Senator Butler, of South Carolina, since he retired from politics, has built up the most lucrative law practice in the state. He says he could not be induced to re-enter public life.

—Jerome Hill, of St. Louis, rode away from Appomattox owning nothing but his uniform and a mule he borrowed from General Grant's army, but he is now the biggest cotton buyer in the country.

—Ogden Goelet's steam yacht, which is now building on the Clyde, will be an epoch-making vessel. Her combined engines will be capable of 4,500 horse-power. Mr. Goelet's private stateroom will be a palatial apartment, 40 by 40 feet.

—Representative Lacey, of Iowa, is the author of one of the most valuable law books in use by the American bar. It is "Lacey's Railway Digest," a compendium of all the railway cases ever tried and decided in the United States, England and Australia.

ANSON STRONG IN AKRON JAIL.

SUSPECTED PERPETRATOR OF THE STONE MURDERS ARRESTED AT RAVENNA.

TOLD CONFLICTING STORIES.

Battery of the National Guard in Readiness for Trouble.

ANOTHER OF THE VICTIMS DYING.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

AKRON, O., March 30.—Anson Strong was arrested at Ravenna late this afternoon, charged with the murder of Alvin Stone and his wife, at Tallmadge, Sunday morning. A great crowd surrounded the Erie depot as he reached Akron, in charge of Detective Ed Dunn. He was hurriedly taken to the city jail, and the crowd followed. There were some loud threats, and Mayor R. E. Harper ordered Battery F, of the Ohio national guard, to be in readiness for any trouble. The battery will remain all night in the armory, which is next to the jail.

The officers brought with them from Ravenna the clothes found in Strong's room. A brown suit and overcoat answering the description furnished by Miss Hattie Stone are among them. They, as well as a pair of shoes, bear evidence of a recent washing. Inside the bottoms of the pantaloons is fresh mud which was not washed off. The shoes found fit the tracks of those that were made about the farmhouse.

The clue on which Strong was arrested was a threat he is said to have made several years ago, when Stone's testimony against him sent him (Strong) to the Ohio penitentiary. Strong was charged with horse stealing at the time, and sentenced in 1888 to 10 years in the penitentiary. Being released at the end of a few years, he returned to this vicinity, and was again arrested for horse stealing, this time in Portage county. Mr. Stone again testified against him, and he was again convicted. He said at the time that he would get even with Stone at whatever cost.

Stone's Nephew Dying.

Strong is 33 years old, and was to have married a Ravenna girl next week. He says he attended church twice yesterday.

Ira Stillson, the nephew of Alvin Stone, who was badly hurt by the murderer, is dying. The two daughters, who were hurt, will recover, but neither of them yet knows the parents are dead. The funeral of the latter will be held Wednesday. All was orderly in the vicinity of the Stone residence, but to-night farmers from the townships are coming to the city in numbers.

RAVENNA, O., March 30.—Sheriff John Hart, of this place, received a telephone message from Sheriff Griffin, of Summit county, last night asking him to locate Anson Strong. Early this morning Deputy Sheriff L. R. Mason visited the home of his mother, but she said she had not seen her son since he had been released from the penitentiary. The deputy sheriff then called on Strong's sister, Mrs. Burgess, and found his man. He asked Strong where he had been on Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights. Strong replied that he was with his sister, Mrs. Burgess, and the sister verified the story.

Detective Dunn and Sheriff Griffin arrived in Ravenna soon after noon. Mr. Mason made a second trip to the Burgess home, and found that Strong had gone up town. Detective Dunn searched the Burgess house, and found a wet overcoat hanging in the kitchen behind the stove. Mrs. Burgess explained that her brother had been out in the heavy rain of last Thursday, and that the coat had not yet dried. The officers then returned to the sheriff's office, taking the overcoat with them. Mr. Mason met Strong on the street, and succeeded in getting him to the court house with little resistance, where he was turned over to the Akron officers.

Pantaloons Were Spotted.

They questioned the suspected murderer for a few minutes, and he told them a different story from that he had told Mason. He said he was in Kent on Saturday night, returning to Ravenna some time on Sunday morning on an Erie railroad train. At the conclusion of the interview a warrant was served on Strong charging him with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Stone.

Soon after he was placed behind the bars Mrs. Burgess called at the jail. She was greatly excited, and asked to see her brother, but, of course, the request was not granted. Soon after the arrest the officers returned to the Burgess home and found a pair of pantaloons which had recently been washed. They were spotted with a clotted mass. The prisoner would make no other statement than that the whole affair was a trumped-up charge.

TO EXPRESS DISAPPROVAL.

Saengerfest Board Didn't Like a Freiheits Freund Story.

A special meeting of the central board of the North American saengerbund was held yesterday afternoon to discuss an article that appeared in yesterday's "Freiheits Freund" charging the "Volksblatt" with not accounting for $18,000 or $20,000 it had collected for the sufferers at the time of the Johnstown flood. The story caused something of a stir among the members of the board, for a suggestion that that named sum be turned over to the board accompanied the charge. Some of the members thought the matter concerned only the two papers, and should be fought out between them, but a majority voted for a committee to express to the "Freiheits-Freund" the dissatisfaction of the board.

At a meeting of delegates from the different military companies last evening a lively debate arose over some small appropriations made for saengerfest purposes. Some thought the different companies had voted the appropriation to the central board, while others claimed the money was to be used by the individual companies in helping celebrate the saengerfest. It was decided to send the matter back to the companies for a better understanding.

Clerks Will Take a Rest.

Good Friday will be observed at the postoffice. Postmaster O'Donnell has issued orders covering the work of employes. The money order and registry offices will be open until noon. The general delivery window will be open all day and all night. Special delivery letters will be delivered as on other week days, and mails mill be received and dispatched as usual.

—Mary Stevens, the 7-year-old child who was crushed by a coal car at Munhall on Tuesday evening, died at her parents' home last night.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New Y

DR. RUMSEY'S PATIENT.

WRITTEN FOR THE POST.

BY L. T. MEADE AND DR. HALIFAX.

Joint Authors of "Stories From the Diary of a Doctor."

CHAPTER I.

Two young men in flannels were standing outside the door of the Red Doe in the picturesque village of Grandcourt. The village contained one long and straggling street. The village inn was covered with ivy, wisteria, flowering jessamine, monthly roses and many other creepers. The flowers twined round old-fashioned windows, and nodded to the guests when they awoke in the morning, and breathed perfume upon them as they retired to bed at night. In short, the inn was an ideal one, and had from time immemorial found favor with reading parties, fishermen, and others who wanted to combine country air and the pursuit of health with a certain form of easy amusement. The two men who now stood in the porch were undergraduates from Balliol. There was nothing in the least remarkable about their appearance—they looked like what they were, good-hearted, keen-witted young Englishmen of the day. The time was evening, and as the inn faced due west the whole place was bathed in warm sunshine.

"This heat is tremendous, and there is no air," said Everett, the younger of the students. "How can you stand that sun beating on your head, Frere? I'm for indoors."

"Right," replied Frere, "It is cool enough in the parlor."

As he spoke he took a step forward, and gazed down the winding village street. There was a look of pleased expectation in his eyes. He seemed to be watching for someone. A girl appeared, walking slowly up the street. Frere's eyes began to dance. Everett, who was about to go into the shady parlor, gave him a keen glance—and for some reason his eyes also grew bright with expectation.

"There's something worth looking at," he exclaimed, in a laughing voice.

"What did you say?" asked Frere, gruffly.

"Nothing, old man—at least nothing special. I say, doesn't Hetty look superb?"

"You've no right to call here Hetty."

Everett gave a low whistle.

"I rather fancy I have," he answered—"she gave me leave this morning."

"Impossible," said Frere. He turned pale under all his sunburn, and bit his lower lip. "Don't you find the sun very hot?" he asked.

"No, it is sinking into the west—the great heat is over. Let us go and enliven this little charmer."

"I will," said Frere, suddenly. "You had better stay here where you are. It is my right," he added. "I was about to tell you so, when she came in view."

"You're right!" cried Everett; he looked disturbed.

Frere did not reply, but strode quickly down the village street. A dozen strides brought him up to Hetty's side. She was a beautiful girl, with a face and figure much above her station. Her hat was covered with wild flowers, which she had picked in her walk, and coquettishly placed there. She wore a pink dress, covered with rose buds—some wild flowers were stuck into her belt. As Frere advanced to meet her, her laughing eyes were raised to his face—there was a curious mixture of timidity and audacity in their glance.

"I have a word to say to you," he accosted her in a gruff tone. "What right had you to give Everett leave to call you Hetty?"

The timidity immediately left the bright eyes, and a slight expression of anger took its place.

"Because I like to distribute my favors, Mr. Horace."

She quickened her pace as she spoke. Everett, who had been standing quite still on the porch, watching the little scene, came out to meet the pair. Hetty flushed crimson when she saw him; she raised her dancing, charming dark eyes to his face, then looked again at Frere, who turned sullenly away.

"I hope, gentlemen, you have had good sport," said the rustic beauty, in her demure voice.

"Excellent," replied Everett.

They had now reached the porch, which was entwined all over with honeysuckle in full flower. A great spray of the fragrant flower nearly touched the girl's charming face. She glanced again at Frere. He would not meet her eyes. Her whole face sparkled with the feminine love of teasing.

"Why is he so jealous?" she whispered to herself. "It would be fun to punish him. I like him better than Mr. Everett, but I'll punish him."

"Shall I give you a buttonhole?" she said, looking at Everett.

"If you'll be so kind," he replied.

She raised her eyes to the honeysuckle over her head, selected a spray with extreme care, and handed it to him demurely. He asked her to place it in his buttonhole; she looked again at Frere; he would not go away, but neither would he bring himself to glance at her. She bent her head to search in the bodice of her dress for a pin, found one, and then with a laughing glance of her eyes into Everett's handsome face, complied with his request.

The young fellow blushed with pleasure, then he glanced at Frere, and a feeling of compunction smote him—he strode abruptly into the house.

"Hetty, what do you mean by this sort of thing?" said Frere the moment they were alone.

"I mean this, Mr. Horace, I am still my own mistress."

"Great Scott! of course you are; but what do you mean by this sort of trifling? It was only this morning that you told me you loved me. Look here, Hetty, I'm in no humor to be trifled with; I can't and won't stand it. I'll make you the best husband a girl ever had, but listen to me. I have the devil's own temper when it is roused. For God's sake don't provoke it. If you don't love me say so, and let there be an end to it."

"I wish you wouldn't speak to loudly," said Hetty, pouting her lips and half crying. "Of course I like you; I—well, yes, I suppose I love you. I was thinking of you all the afternoon. See what I gathered for you—this bunch of heart's-ease. There's meaning in heart's-ease—there's none in honeysuckle."

Frere's brow cleared as if by magic.

"My little darling," he said, fixing his deep-set eyes greedily on the girl's beautiful face. "Forgive me for being such a brute to you, Hetty. Here—give me the flowers."

"No; not until you pay for them. You don't deserve them for being so hasty and suspicious."

"Give me the flowers, Hetty; I promise never to doubt you again."

"Yes, you will; it is your nature to doubt."

"I have no words to say what I feel for you."

Frere's eyes emphasized this statement so emphatically, that the empty-headed girl by his side felt her heart touched for the moment.

"What do you want me to do, Mr. Horace?" she asked, lowering her eyes.

"To give me the flowers, and to be nice to me."

"Come down to the brook after supper, perhaps I'll give them to you then. There's aunt calling me—don't keep me, please." She rushed off.

"Hetty," said Mrs. Armitage, the innkeeper's wife, "did I hear you talking to Mr. Horace Frere in the porch?"

"Yes, Aunt Fanny, you did," replied Hetty.

"Well, look here, your uncle and I won't have it. Just because you're pretty"——

Hetty tossed back her wealth of black curls.

"It's all right," she said in a whisper, her eyes shining as she spoke. "He wants me to be his wife—he asked me this morning."

"He doesn't mean that, surely," said Mrs. Armitage, incredulous and pleased.

"Yes, he does; he'll speak to uncle tomorrow—that is, if I'll say 'Yes.' He says he has no one to consult—he'll make me a lady—he has plenty of money."

"Do you care for him, Hetty?"

"Oh, don't ask me whether I do or not, Aunt Fanny—I'm sure I can't tell you."

Hetty moved noisily about. She put plates and dishes on a tray preparatory to taking them into the parlor for the young men's supper.

"Look here," said her aunt, "I'll see after the parlor lodgers to-night. She lifted the tray as she spoke.

Hetty ran up to her bedroom. She took a little square of glass from its place on the wall, and gazed earnestly at the reflection of her own charming face. Presently she put the glass down, locked her hands together, went over to the open window, and looked out.

"Shall I marry him?" she thought. "He has plenty of money—he loves me right enough. If I were his wife, I'd be a lady—I needn't worry about housework any more. I hate household work—I hate drudgery. I want to have a fine time, with nothing to do but just to think of my dress and how I look. He has plenty of money and he loves me—he says he'll make me his wife as soon as ever I say the word. Uncle and aunt would be pleased, too, and the people in the village would say I'd made a good match. Shall I marry him? I don't love him a bit, but what does that matter?"

She sighed—the color slightly faded on her blooming cheeks—she poked her head out of the little window.

"I don't love him," she said to herself. "When I see Mr. Awdrey my heart beats. Ever since I was a little child I have thought more of Mr. Awdrey than of anyone else in the world. I never told—no, I never told, but I'd rather slave for Mr. Robert Awdrey than be the wife of anyone else on earth. What a fool I am! Mr. Awdrey thinks nothing of me, but he is never out of my head nor out of my heart. My heart aches for him—I'm nearly mad sometimes about it all. Perhaps I'll see him to-night if I go down to the brook. He's sure to pass the brook on his way to the court. Mr. Everett likes me too, I know, and he's a gentleman as well as Mr. Frere. Oh, dear, they both worry me more than please me. I'd give 20 men like them for one sight of the young 'squire. Oh, what folly all this is!"

She went again and stood opposite to her little looking glass.

"The young ladies up at the court haven't got a face like mine," she murmured. "There isn't anyone all over the place has a face like mine. I wonder if Mr. Awdrey really thinks it pretty? Why should I worry myself about Mr. Frere? I wonder if Mr. Awdrey would mind if I married him—would it make him jealous? If I thought that, I'd do it fast enough—yes, I declare I would. But of course he wouldn't mind—not one bit; he has scarcely ever said two words to me—not since we were little 'uns together, and pelted each other with apples in uncle's orchard. Oh, Mr. Awdrey, I'd give all the world for one smile from you, but you think nothing at all of poor Hetty. Dear, beautiful Mr. Awdrey—won't you love even a little—even as you love your dog. Yes, I'll go and walk by the brook after supper. Mr. Frere will meet me there, of course, and perhaps Mr. Awdrey will go by—perhaps he'll be jealous. I'll take my poetry book and sit by the brook just where the forget-me-nots grow. Yes, yes—oh, I wonder if the 'squire will go by."

These thoughts no sooner came into Hetty's brain than she resolved to act upon them. She snatched up a volume of L. E. L.'s poems; their weak and love-lorn phrases exactly suited her style and order of mind, and ran quickly down to a dancing rivulet which ran its merry course about a hundred yards back of the inn. She sat by the bank, pulled a great bunch of forget-me-nots, laid them on the open pages of her book, and looked musingly down at the flowers. Footsteps were heard crunching the underwood at the opposite side. A voice presently sounded in her ears. Hetty's heart beat loudly.

"How do you do?" said the voice.

"Good evening, Mr. Robert," she replied.

Her tone was demure and extremely respectful. She started to her feet, letting her flowers drop as she did so. A blush suffused her lovely face, her dancing eyes were raised for a quick moment, then as suddenly lowered. She made a beautiful picture. The young man who stood a few feet away from her, with the running water dividing them, evidently thought so. He had a boyish figure—a handsome, manly face. His eyes were very dark, deeply set, and capable of much thought. He looked every inch the gentleman.

"Is Armitage in?" he asked after a pause.

"I don't know, Mr. Robert, I'll go and inquire if you like."

"No, it doesn't matter. The squire asked me to call and beg of your uncle to come to the court to-morrow morning. Will you give him the message?"

"Yes, Mr. Robert."

There was a perceptible pause. Hetty looked down at the water. Awdrey looked at her.

"Good evening," he said then.

"Good evening, sir," she replied.

He turned and walked slowly up the narrow path which led toward the court.

"His eyes told me to-night that he thought me pretty," muttered Hetty to herself, "why doesn't he say it with his lips? I—I wish I could make him. Oh, is that you, Mr. Frere?"

"Yes, Hetty. I promised to come, and I am here. The evening is a perfect one, let us follow the stream a little way."

Hetty was about to say "No," when suddenly lifting her eyes, she observed that the young squire had paused under the shade of a great elm tree a little farther up the bank. A quick idea darted into her vain little soul. She would walk past the squire without pretending to see him, in Frere's company. Frere should make love to her in the squire's presence. She gave her lover a coy and affectionate glance.

"Yes, come," she said, "it is pretty by the stream, perhaps I'll give you some forget-me-nots presently."

"I want the heart's-ease which you have already picked for me," said Frere.

"Oh, there's time enough."

Frere advanced a step, and laid his hand on the girl's arm.

"Listen," he said; "I was never more in earnest in my life. I love you with all my heart and soul. I love you madly. I want you for my wife. I mean to marry you, come what may. I have plenty of money, and you are the wife of all others for me. You told me this morning that you loved me, Hetty. Tell me again; say that you love me better than anyone else in the world."

Hetty paused, she raised her dark eyes; the 'squire was almost within earshot.

"I suppose I love you—a little," she said, in a whisper.

"Then give me a kiss—just one."

She walked on. Frere followed.

"Give me a kiss—just one," he repeated.

"Not to-night," she replied, in a demure voice.

"Yes, you must—I, insist."

"Don't Mr. Frere," she called out, sharply, uttering a cry as she spoke.

He didn't mind her. Overcome by his passion he caught her suddenly in his arms, and pressed his lips many times to hers.

"Hold, sir! What are you doing?" shouted Awdrey's voice from the opposite side of the bank.

"By heaven, what is that to you?" called Frere back.

He let Hetty go with some violence, and retreated one or two steps in his astonishment. His face was crimson up to the roots of his honest brow.

Awdrey leaped across the brook. "You will please understand that you take liberties with Miss Armitage at your peril," he said, "What right have you to take such advantage of an undefended girl? Hetty, I will see you home."

Hetty's eyes danced with delight. For a moment Frere felt too stunned to speak.

"Come with me, Hetty," said Awdrey, putting a great restraint upon himself, but speaking with irritation. "Come—you should be at home at this hour."

"You shall answer to me for this, whoever you are," said Frere, whose face was white with passion.

"My name is Awdrey," said the 'squire; "I will answer you in a way you don't like if you don't instantly leave this young girl alone."

"Confound your interference," said Frere. "I am not ashamed of my actions. I can justify them. I am going to marry Miss Armitage."

"Is that true, Hetty?" said Awdrey, looking at the girl in astonishment.

"No, there isn't a word of it true," answered Hetty, stung by a look on the 'squire's face. "I don't want to have anything to do with him—he shan't kiss me. I—I'll have nothing to do with him." She burst into tears."

"I'll see you home," said Awdrey.

CHAPTER II.

The Awdreys, of "The Court," could trace their descent back to the Norman conquest. They were a proud family with all the special characteristics which mark races of long descent. Among the usual accompaniments of race, was given to them the curse of heredity. A strange and peculiar doom hung over the house. It had descended now from father to son during many generations. How it had first raised its gorgon head no one could tell. People said that it had been sent as a punishment for the greed of gold. An old ancester more than 150 years ago, had married a West Indian heiress. She had colored blood in her veins, a purse of enormous magnitude, a deformed figure, and what was more to the point a particularly crooked and obtuse order of mind. She did her duty by her descendants, leaving to each of them a gift. To one deformity of person—to another, a stammering tongue—to a third, each succeeding generation, at least one man and woman of the house of Awdrey had cause to regret the gold which had certainly brought a curse with it. But beyond and above all these things, it was immediately after the West Indian's entrance into the family that that strange doom began to assail the male members of the house which was now more dreaded than madness. The doom was unique and curious. It consisted of one remarkable phase. There came upon those on whom it descended an extraordinary and complete lapse of memory for the grave events of life, accompanied by perfect retention of memory for all minor matters. This curious phase once developed, other idiosyncrasies immediately followed. The victim's moral sense became weakened—all physical energy departed—a curious lassitude of mind and body became general. The victim did not in the least know that there was anything special the matter with him, but as a rule the doomed man either became idiotic, or died before the age of 30.

All the great physicians of their time had been consulted with regard to this curious family trait, but in the first place no one could understand it, in the second, no possible cure could be suggested as a remedy. The curse was supposed to be due to a brain affection, but brain affections in the old days were considered to be special visitations from God, and men of science let them alone.

In their early life, the Awdreys were particularly bright, clever, sharp fellows, endowed with excellent animal spirits, and many animal traits of character. They were chivalrous to women, kind to children, full of warm affections, and each and all of them possessed much of the golden gift of hope. As a rule the doom of the house came upon each victim with startling suddenness. One of the disappointments of life ensued—an unfortunate love affair—the death of some beloved member—a money loss. The victim lost all memory of the event. No words, no explanations could revive the dead memory—the thing was completely blotted out from the phonograph of the brain. Immediately afterward followed the mental and physical decay. The girls of the family quite escaped the curse. It was on the sons that it invariably descended.

Up to the present time, however, Robert Awdrey's father had lived to confute the West Indian's dire curse. His father had married a Scotch lassie, with no bluer blood in her veins than that which had been given to her by some rugged Scotch ancestors. Her health of mind and body had done her descendants much good. Even the word "nerves" had been unknown to this healthy-minded daughter of the north—her children had all up to the present escaped the family curse, and it was now firmly believed at the Court that the spell was broken, and that the West Indian's awful doom would leave the family. The matter was too solemn and painful to be alluded to except under the gravest conditions, and young Robert Awdrey, the heir to the old place, and all its belongings, was certainly the last person to speak of it.

Robert's father was matter-of-fact to the backbone, but Robert himself was possessed of an essentially reflective temperament. Had he been less healthily brought up by his stout old grandfather, and by his mother, he might have given way to morbid musings. Circumstances, however, were all in his favor, and at the time when this strange story really opens, he was looking out at life with a heart full of hope and a mind filled with noble ambitions. Robert was the only son—he had two sisters, bright, good-natured every-day sort of girls. As a matter of course his sisters adored him. They looked forward to his career with immense pride. He was to stand for parliament at the next general election. His brains belonged to the highest order of intellect. He had taken a double first at the university—there was no position which he might not hope to assume.

Robert had all the chivalrous instincts of his race toward women. As he walked quickly home now with Hetty by his side, his blood boiled at the thought of the insult which had been offered to her. Poor, silly little Hetty was nothing whatever to him except a remarkably pretty village girl. Her people, however, were his father's tenants; he felt it his duty to protect her. When he parted with her just outside the village inn, he said a few words.

"You ought not to allow those young men to take liberties with you, Hetty," he said. "Now, go home. Don't be out so late again in the future, and don't forget to give your uncle my father's message."

She bent her head, and left him without replying. She did not even thank him. He watched her until she disappeared into the house, then turned sharply and walked up the village street home with a vigorous step.

He had come to the spot where he had parted with Frere, and was just about to leap the brook when that young man started suddenly from under a tree, and stood directly in his path.

"I must ask you to apologize to me," he said.

Awdrey flushed.

"What do you mean?" he replied.

"What I say. My intentions toward Miss Armitage are perfectly honest. She promised to marry me this morning. When you chose to interfere, I was kissing my future wife."

"If that is really the case, I beg your pardon," said Awdrey, "but then," he continued, looking full at Frere, "Hetty Armitage denies any thought of marrying you."

"She does, does she?" muttered Frere. His face turned white.

"One word before you go," said Awdrey. "Miss Armitage is a pretty girl"—

"What is that to you?" replied Frere, "I don't mean to discuss her with you."

"You may please yourself about that, but allow me to say one thing. Her uncle is one of my father's oldest and most respected tenants; Hetty is therefore under our protection, and I for one will see that she gets fair play. Anyone that takes liberties with her has got to answer to me. That's all. Good evening."

Awdrey slightly raised his hat, leapt the brook, and disappeared through the underwood in the direction of the court.

Horace Frere stood and watched him.

His rage was now almost at white heat. He was madly in love, and was therefore not quite responsible for his own actions. He was determined at any cost to make Hetty his wife. The 'squire's interference awoke the demon of jealousy in his heart. He had patiently borne Everett's marked attentions to the girl of his choice—he wondered now at the sudden passion which filled him. He walked back to the inn feeling exactly as if the devil were driving him.

"I'll have this thing out with Hetty before I am an hour older," he cried aloud. "She promised to marry me this very morning. How dare that jackanapes interfere. What do I care for his position in the place? If he's twenty times the 'squire it's nothing to me. Hetty had the cool cheek to eat her own words to him in my presence. It's plain to be seen what the thing means. She's a heartless flirt—she's flying for higher game than honest Horace Frere, but I'll put a spoke in her wheel, and in his wheel too, curse him. He's in love with the girl himself—that's why he interferes. Well, she shall choose between him and me to-night, and if she does choose him it will be all the worse for him."

As he rushed home, Frere lashed himself into greater and greater fury. Everett was standing inside the porch when the other man passed him roughly by.

"I say, Frere, what's up?" called Everett, taking the pipe out of his month.

"Curse you, don't keep me, I want to speak to Miss Armitage."

Everett burst into a somewhat discordant laugh.

"Your manners are not quite to be desired at the present moment, old man," he said. "Miss Armitage seems to have a strangely disquieting effect upon her swains."

"I do not intend to discuss her with you, Everett. I must speak to her at once."

Everett laughed again.

"She seems to be a person of distinction," he said. "She has just been seen home with much ceremony by no less a person than Awdrey, of the court."

"Curse Awdrey and all his belongings. Do you know where she is?"

A sweet high-pitched voice within the house now made itself heard.

"I can see you in aunt's parlor if you like, Mr. Horace."

"Yes."

Frere strode into the house—a moment later he was standing opposite to Hetty in the little hot gaslit parlor.

Hetty had evidently been crying. Her tears had brought shadows under her eyes—they added pathos to her lovely face, giving it a look of depth which it usually lacked. Frere gave her one glance, then he felt his anger dropping from him like a mantle.

"For God's sake, Hetty, speak the truth," said the poor fellow.

"What do you want me to say, Mr. Horace?" she asked.

Her voice was tremulous, her tears nearly broke forth anew. Frere made a step forward. He would have clasped her to his breast, but she would not allow him.

"No," she said with a sob, "I can't have anything to do with you."

"Hetty, you don't know what you are saying. Hetty, remember this morning."

"I remember it, but I can't go on with it. Forget everything I said—go away—please go away."

"No, I won't go away. By heaven, you shall tell me the truth. Look here, Hetty, I won't be humbugged—you've got to choose at once."

"What do you mean, Mr. Horace?"

"You've got to choose between that fellow and me."

"Between you and the 'squire!" exclaimed Hetty.

She laughed excitedly; the bare idea caused her heart to beat wildly. Her laughter nearly drove Frere mad. He strode up to her, took her hands with force, and looked into her frightened eyes.

"Do you love him? The truth, girl, I will have it."

"Let me go, Mr. Horace."

"I won't until you tell me the truth. It is either the 'squire or me; I must hear the truth now or never—which is it, 'Squire Awdrey or me?"

"Oh, I can't help it," said Hetty, bursting into tears—"it's the 'squire—oh, sir, let me go."

(To be continued.)

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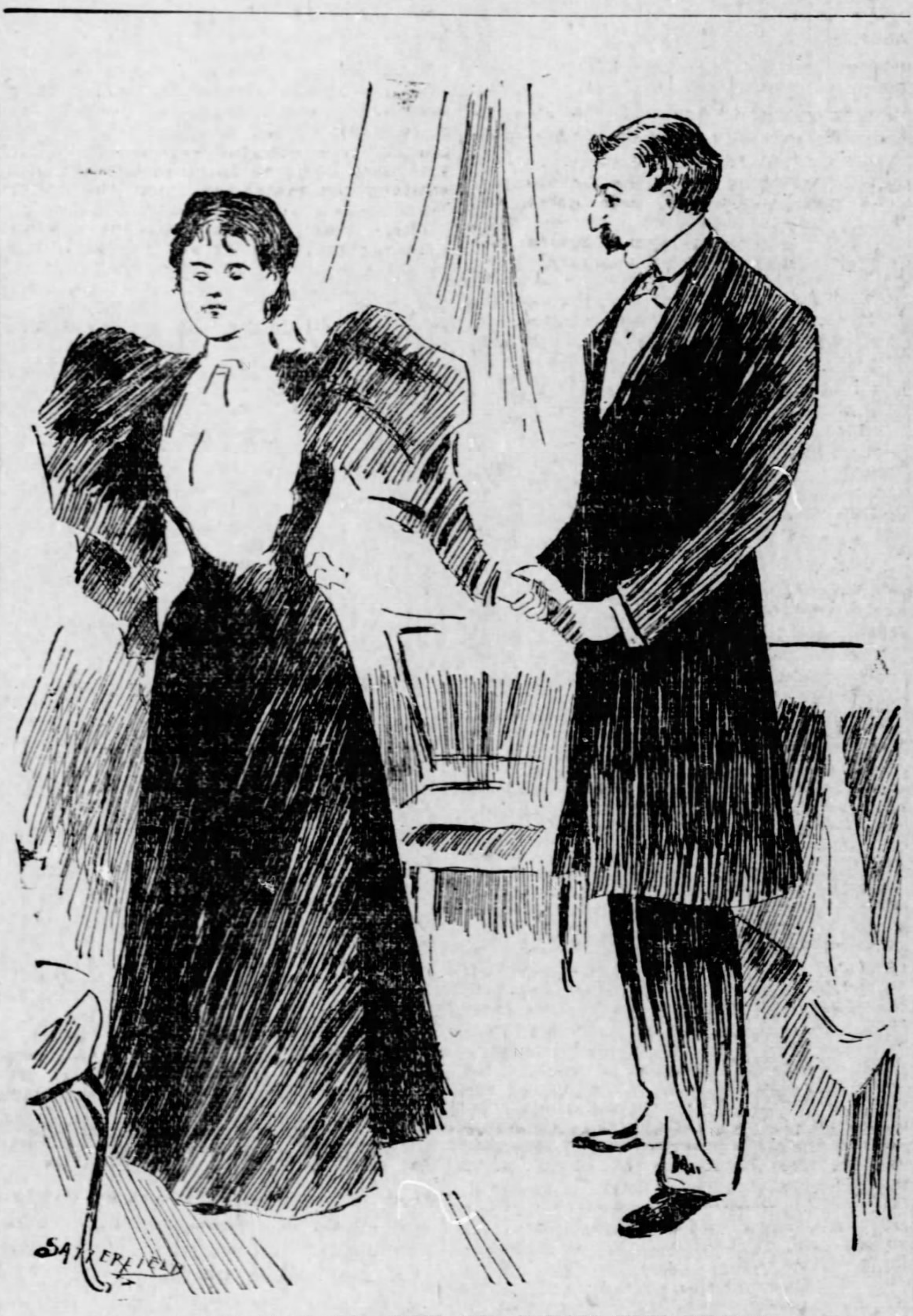

FOR GOD'S SAKE, HETTY, SPEAK THE TRUTH.

WORK OF THE HEART.

Its Pulsations and the Amount of Blood It Passes in a Lifetime.

A remarkable calculation has been made by Dr. Richardson for the "Medical Record." It gives the work of the heart in mileage, the amount of blood thrown through the veins and winds up with giving the exact number of times a human heart will beat in a lifetime of 84 years. A verbatim copy of the most interesting portion of this remarkable calculation is given below:

" * * Presuming that the blood is thrown out of the heart at each pulsation in the proportion of 69 strokes per minute, and at the assumed force of nine feet, then we must come to the following startling conclusion: That the mileage of the blood through the body must be taken at 207 yards per minute, seven miles per hour, 168 miles per day, or 61,320 miles per year. At the above rate in a lifetime of 84 years the blood mileage of the body is not less than 5,150,880 miles, and in the same long life the grand total of heart beats will approximate 2,869,776,000."

THE POOR SINNER'S BELL.

Story of the Big Chime in a Church at Breslau.

The present year, the St. Louis "Republic" says, is the five hundred and tenth anniversary of the casting of the famous bell which hangs in the south tower of St. Mary Magdalen's church at Breslau, the capital of the province of Silesia, Prussia. Ten years ago, in 1886, at the time the five hundredth anniversary of the bell was celebrated, the people of the whole province and tens of thousands from other parts of Prussia gathered in Breslau and made the celebration one that will ever be memorable, not only in the province of Silesia, but throughout the German empire. The history of this relic—the pathetic story which makes it singular among bells—is this:

The bell-founder to whom was awarded the contract for casting the St. Mary's bell prided himself on the sweetness of the tone of his wares, and resolved that the one he should fashion for his own city should excel all his former works. When everything was in readiness for taking the cast the founder was compelled to leave the building for a few moments, and accordingly put a boy in charge of the furnace, first charging him to be careful and not tamper with the catch which held the door to the furnace in which the valuable white-hot metal was contained. Disregarding the master's injunction, the boy pounded the great catch with a hammer until the door flew open and the seething torrent poured out on the dirt floor of the foundry. The mold was nearby and the boy had sufficient presence of mind to direct the blazing liquid toward it and to immediately call the bell-founder for help. Not noticing that the metal was flowing into the mold and thinking only of the fact that his masterpiece to be had been ruined by the boy's disobedience, he rushed at the child and literally dismembered him, and in his rage threw the quivering fragments of flesh into the stream of molten bell metal. The murderer was arrested and imprisoned of course, but in due time was taken, under guard, to his foundry, where the mold was opened and the bell found to be one of surprising beauty and marvelous sweetness of tone. "Blood for blood" was the law in Breslau then as it is to-day, and the bell-founder was convicted of murdering the boy and was forthwith taken to the place of execution. While the doomed man was being drawn to the place where he was to give up his life in atonement for his awful crime his own bell, the one in which his blind rage had incorporated the flesh of the thoughtless lad, tolled an invitation to "pray for the sinner." Since that day the metal relic of the tragedy, the tone of which is believed to be softened by the flesh and blood which it contains, is known as the "Poor Sinner's Bell," and is always tolled when public executions are taking place.

PLANTS THAT SERVE AS LAMPS.

They Are Found Usually in Forests in the Tropics.

It is well known to botanists that certain plants are luminous to such an extent that it is possible to read a newspaper at night by their light, says "St. Pauls." The euphorbia phosporea, a vinous plant, contains a milky juice which is brilliantly phosphorescent, and gives a bright flamelike gleam to any solid surface on which it has been rubbed. These plants which grow as fungus, or trailing vines, or bushes, burn with a yellow or green hue, and sometimes, notably in Borneo, give out a positive blaze of light, travelers in Asia having noticed trees outlined, as it were, with fire, in the midst of dense forests. These lights are only found in tropical regions. A most extraordinary sight was observed by a Norwegian vessel in the Bay of Funchal lately, where the waters are alive with luminous little plants nearly all the year round. A waterspout was formed among them, and a pillar of fire seemed to rise out of the sea and moved quickly before the wind. Emitting a pale yellow light in the midst of the blackness of night, it presented a weird sight.

Must Use the Knife

Said the Surgeon, but Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Was Taken and the Knife Avoided.

The Union and Advertiser of Rochester, N. Y., recently published the following interesting account of how William W. Adams, of 127 South avenue, that city, was saved from a painful operation by the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy:

Mr. Adams said: "Three years ago I was taken with kidney disease very badly; at times I was completely prostrated; in fact, was so bad that the day was set for the doctors to perform an operation upon me. But I decided I would not submit. I had been put in hot water baths, and, in fact, nearly every means was tried to help me. Upon the day set for the operation I commenced the use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and from that moment began to gain, and it was not long before I was entirely cured and have had no return of the trouble since. My weight had increased and I never was so well as I am now. I have recommended

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S

FAVORITE REMEDY

to many people, for it saved my life."

In speaking to Mrs. Adams, she said: "About a year ago I was in a very feeble state of health, being completely run down. I had doctored considerably, but without permanent relief. One day one of my neighbors advised me to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which I did. My trouble was dyspepsia, and for a long while I was unable to be about at all; but after taking a few doses I was completely cured, and now enjoy good health."

Hundreds of men and women with that "run down" condition, unable to work, have recovered health and strength through this remarkable remedy. It purifies the blood, stirs the liver and kidneys to a healthy action. In cases of rheumatism, kidney, liver and urinary troubles, it is a well-known specific.

TO CONCEAL IS IMPOSSIBLE.

NOTHING IS HIDDEN FROM THE PSYCHOMETRIST WITH HIS SIXTH SENSE.

PRIVATE LIVES LAID BARE.

A Sort of Mental Photography Which Is Said to Be Unerring.

THE NEW WAY TO DETECT CRIME.

Is there a sixth sense which may be useful in ferreting out criminals? asks the New York "Journal," and in answer it tells a queer tale. While the police were theorizing about the murder of Prof. Max Eglau, some persons asserted that it is possible to unravel the scarlet thread of murder running through the colorless skein of every-day life by means of this mysterious human faculty.

Where the five senses fail, they assert that by what is known as the psychometric sense the appearance of a murderer and his whereabouts can be ascertained. Mrs. Henry Newton, wife of the late millionaire president of the First Spiritualistic society of New York, is authority for the statement that had a psychometrist been given an article of Prof. Eglau's clothing worn at the time of the murder, the identity of the assassin would have been revealed.

To the average men psychometry and mind-reading appear to have much in common, but such, however, is not the case. The psychometrists, of whom there are a small number in this city, were particularly interested in the Eglau mystery, because they believed it presented features that only they could grapple with.

E. W. Emerson, of No. 138 West Forty-third street, a leader among psychometrists in this country, said to a reporter that the police would do well to profit by the sixth sense which members of his cult had developed. He declared that he had often been called upon to trace crime, but shrank from doing so for several reasons, one of which was the disagreeable result to himself. It appears that the psychometrist becomes so thoroughly in touch with his subject that he suffers the keenest mental and physical anguish.

In illustration of this Mr. Emerson recited an instance where he had been called upon to ascertain the whereabouts of part of a dismembered body. The murder was committed in Maine several years ago by a shoemaker. He felled his apprentice with a hammer and dragged the body to a barn in the rear of his premises. The disappearance of the man did not arouse any suspicion of murder at first, as the shoemaker told a plausible story of the apprentice having been suddenly called away to his home in another town.

In a few days the odor which emanated from under the barn floor attracted the attention of the neighbors. The shoemaker, fearing detection, secretly removed the body to a neighboring field, after first hacking it to pieces to aid in carrying and burying it alone. Some days later the owner of the field commenced to plow. His dog, running over the furrows, caught the scent. The dog unearthed a limb. Then a systematic search was instituted, and all the parts of the body but one leg were found buried in different parts of the field. Although the ground was gone over thoroughly, the local authorities were unable to complete their search.

Mr. Emerson was called on to assist. A thumbnail of the murdered man was given to him. He held it in the palm of his hand, and from it described the picture that presented itself to his vision. He told how the murder had been committed, and where the missing limb was buried in another field. As he did so a deadly nausea overcame him, which he afterward accounted for by the state in which the body then was. He suffered from the ill-effects for several days.

Psychometrists usually confine the demonstration of their power to reading one's character and telling things they have not learned through the medium of the five senses. Every Sunday afternoon tests of this kind are given in the small hall of Carnegie music hall by resident and visiting psychometrists. A number of articles are taken at random from the audience, while the psychometrist is unaware of their ownership.

Impressions come to the psychometrist like waves of sound. Sometimes conditions are such that they receive very forceful impressions. The psychometrist then describes what is revealed to him, but not in so general a way as spiritualists and clairvoyants are wont to. The more progressive psychometrists have lately turned their attention to employing their powers to bring the guilty to justice.

Hypnotism is now a recognized therapeutic agent. The suggestion is made to the hypnotized patient that he is well, and the whole inner being answers to the call and does its best to become well. So, it is claimed, does the article which has taken its part in a drama of crime act as a suggestion to the inner self to turn its vision to that great picture gallery of past events, which we visit every time we recall a scene in our lives. The psychometrist is one who has access to other people's picture galleries as well as his own.

While great strides have recently been made in bringing this sixth sense to the fulness of its possibilities, it is an old human power, and has from time to time made its appearance where least looked for. Heinrich Zschokke, the great German-Swiss historian and novelist, possessed this power to a great degree. In his autobiography he recites many instances of relating to people who were total strangers circumstances in their lives, many of which no one was aware of but themselves. While supping at an inn with several strangers at the board, he told one of them details of his private life that astonished the company, especially when the stranger acknowledged their truth. The stranger had been scoffing at the prevailing enthusiasm over the remarkable teachings of Lavater, and declared the whole human character was betrayed by the physiognomy. Zschokke described minutely a dark chapter in the stranger's life. He told how he had robbed his employer's strong-box and many other things, the knowledge of which his guilty auditor supposed was locked securely in his own bosom.

Chief Conlin was quite interested in the powers claimed by psychometrists. He said that if a practical demonstration was made, and they succeeded by aid of the so-called sixth sense in revealing details and facts not accessible by the ordinary methods, the New York police would employ them as experts. He was not prepared to say what they might have accomplished in the Eglau case.

At the coming international congress of psychology, to be held in Munich in August, several papers will be read on the powers of the psychometric faculty in detecting crime. Prof. Joseph Rodes Buchanan is a thorough believer in psychometry, having followed it from its infancy. He has written in the scientific journals articles urging the employment of a trained psychometrist in our criminal courts.

The First Pins.

The first statutory mention of pins is to be found in an English law passed in the year 1483. The first patent pin machine was one of American make—Wright's machine of 1824.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Pittsburg, Pa., as second-class matter.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1896.

The governor of New York has appointed Henry W. Lyman, from the extreme north of the state, excise commissioner, otherwise grand mogul of the Republican whisky machine. The law has gone into effect, and the police have already made arrests, which they are authorized to do upon seeing a violation of the law. All clubs are required to take out tax certificates after the 1st of May. Except in hotels, with meals, there can be no sales between midnight Saturday and 5 o'clock on Monday morning. A trust and security company, of which Platt's son is the head, is to have a monopoly of furnishing bonds for the saloons. It is a job that runs into the millions.

The flag incident in Illinois, in which the governor of the state and other official personages were indicted for not having a full quota of flags displayed from the state university, still develops funny episodes. Several public meetings were held in Champaign county which denounced the grand jury that returned the indictments. This fact stirred up Judge Wright, in whose court at Champaign the indictment of the trustees was found. He directed the state's attorney to proceed at once against all persons who had criticised the grand jury and bring them into court to answer for contempt of its lawful authority. Criticism of an idiotic and sensational grand jury Judge Wright declared to be contempt of court. According to the press report, he said that "the grand jury was entitled to the protection of the court, and would receive it"; that "the court was not puny, but could take care of itself, and proposed to do so." The judge is generally set down as a harmless crank.

In the ordinary course of trade there are usually considerable exports of gold during the spring months, but so far this spring there have been no indications creating alarm. The net exports or imports of gold for the first quarter of the last seven years were as follows:

NET EXPORTS.

1890	$ 1,205,144
1891	8,070,783
1892	7,043,112
1893	29,836,179
1894	5,151,182
1895	17,737,773

NET IMPORTS.

1896	$3,849,140

This shows that at this time we are $20,000,000 better off in the gold movement as compared with last year, $9,000,000 as compared with 1894, and $36,000,000 as compared with 1893. In addition we have to recall that the free gold in the treasury is now nearly $129,000,000. Our supply of gold would seem to be ample to meet the foreign spring demand without seriously impairing the treasury reserve. But the dangers of the "endless chain" are always to be considered. Whenever other nations want our gold, the way is open to them to get it.

NO TRIMMING ON SILVER.

Hon. Chauncey F. Black, the president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, notices in a late letter to Secretary Gardner, of the association, statements that the organization has been meddling with the silver question. Individually, Mr. Black says, he holds to the faith on silver coinage and other questions of finance as promulgated by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, but as president of the associated clubs he has nothing to do with these questions, and will "await and accept the decision of the national convention." Mr. Black talks in this sensible way:

> The Democratic party of the country must not be disrupted on the silver question. There is no constitutional principle involved in it. It is a matter of mere economy and expediency about which Democrats may differ with perfect freedom. Should we be weak and foolish enough to fight among ourselves and divide on this minor question of silver coinage, we would be simply throwing open the gates to let in the Goths and Vandals of monopoly and corruption to sack the country.

Mr. Black goes further, however, and suggests as a basis of party agreement a declaration at Chicago "that there being no constitutional question at issue the candidate of the Democratic party for president will, if elected, sign any bill covering the use of silver as money which shall have passed congress with a majority of Democratic votes in its favor." A proposition of this character has been suggested both as to the Democratic and Republican national conventions, but it does not meet with much favor. It implies a surrender by the president of his constitutional duty and pledge that if congress passes a law which he does not "approve" he "shall" return it to the house in which it originated, with his objections, thus requiring a two-thirds vote of both houses to make it a law over the president's objections. It makes the president not a co-ordinate and independent department of the government, but a mere register of the edicts of congress. It ignores one of the most important functions of his office and establishes a precedent that in time would do away with the veto power which—and no one knows it better than Governor Black—in the hands of Democratic executives has been one of the most potent guarantees of wise and constitutional government.

We do not believe this is the way to Democratic harmony or success. The currency question is the pressing one of our times, and until it is decided on sound principles the country will be in a continuous state of financial unrest. If the Democrats of the Union are in favor of free coinage, let them say so, boldly and manfully, in their national platform. If they are opposed to it, let them so declare, and we have an abiding faith that they will do so, precisely as they did in the platform of 1892, and as Cleveland and Carlisle have since maintained against all time-serving expedients. Governor Black's proposition is also open to the objection that it is an evasion of a pressing issue on which the Democratic party must speak out in no uncertain voice. The highest expediency just now is the highest courage. We must consider the hopes of the future as well as the expedients of the present. The hope of the future lies in outspoken declarations at Chicago on currency and revenue reform.

A VERY CLOSE CALL.

It is not a new statement that is made by Postmaster-General Wilson, that the much decried negotiation between the administration and the Morgan syndicate in February, 1895, for $65,000,000 gold, saved the country from probably the most disastrous panic in its history. The facts were stated at the time, but with a reserve made necessary by the critical situation. President Cleveland in his message to congress hinted as much as it was prudent for the chief of state to declare. In the higher financial circles the facts were well known.

What were the facts? When congress refused to take action, in accordance with the president's urgent request, and authorize the issue of gold bonds, whereby $16,000,000 would have been saved, Mr. Wilson, with the authority and knowledge of a cabinet officer necessarily acquainted with the situation, says "there was probably not gold enough in the treasury to last for two days, and we were on the verge of a great panic that would have involved us in bankruptcy and loss far beyond anything that ever happened in this country." In the first place the government would have been compelled to repudiate its paper by refusing gold redemption. This would at once have been followed by a general suspension of specie payments by all the banks in the country and all other moneyed institutions. A panic would have swept the land from one end to the other—all classes of securities, held abroad or at home, would have been tumbled on the market. The treasury would at once have gone to the silver standard.

These were the certain consequences that stared the country in the face when President Cleveland entered into the syndicate contract by which the government secured the gold necessary to tide over the emergency. Of the $65,000,000 obtained one-half came from abroad, and the syndicate further agreed to protect the treasury against gold withdrawals for six months. It did so.

Had the Cleveland administration refused to act as it did, and for which it has been roundly abused by partisan malevolence and dense ignorance, it would have been false to its great trust and precipitated calamities that would have ruined hundreds of thousands. Of all the wise and courageous acts of President Cleveland, this one assertion of authority, when congress refused to act, is the one for which he merits the highest honor. And it goes to him today, for this very act, from the candor and intelligence of the country.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BANKERS.

In the case of a certain firm of Chicago bankers, indicted for embezzlement in getting off with the money of depositors and other trust funds in its possession, the pretense was set up that the brokers should not be criminally prosecuted, though the statute said so, because the statute was unconstitutional in that it was discriminating against a class. It was contended that no special punishment ought to be provided by a criminal statute for the transgressions of a banker more than for the transgressions of a butcher or a baker.

The supreme court of Illinois, before which the constitutional point was carried, made short work of tearing it to shreds. It laid down the principle that a banker stands in the relation of a trustee for the money of the people. He receives money from a part of the people and loans it to another part. He sets himself up as a capitalist, and makes a reputation as a safe man with whom to deposit. The state steps in and insists that his pretense shall be made good at his peril. If it did not thus guard the people as far as it can the business of banking might fall into the hands of scoundrels. There is no element of trade in the depositing of money. The banker is a custodian. The transaction is on faith. Nor can it be pleaded, the Illinois court held, that no criminal charges can be brought until a final winding up of the insolvency of a bank, whether or not a depositor has lost through the dishonesty of a banker. The court properly observes that when the bank closes its doors upon the depositor nothing is left him but the obligation of the banker. If the prosecution were delayed until the time of final winding up of affairs it would be barred by the statute of limitations.

Bankers have a special trust. If they fail therein criminally they must be punished. His breach is greater than any other. It includes the robbing of the widow and the orpnan.

A. P. A. PRESIDENT MAKING.

Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia "Times," writes an interesting review of the southern political situation from Jacksonville, Fla. He finds all parties disorganized at the south to a greater extent than ever before in the history of that section. While the south does not produce an ounce of silver, the free silver wave has swept it like wildfire. Instead of two great parties, he says, there are three—Democrats, Republicans and Populists—and it is doubtful which, under present conditions, will carry a majority of the southern states. The Democrats may carry all, but again may lose all.

The A. P. A. Colonel McClure finds very strong at the south. McKinley money a year ago covered the south and corraled most of the Republican leaders. The A. P. A. is now holding the McKinley lines organized on a cash basis one year ago. Their secret organization gives them great power, and they are backing McKinley everywhere. "The same developments," writes Colonel McClure, "have been made in the north. It is only within a few weeks that the friends of the other prominent candidates for president have discovered that the A. P. A. organizations are enlisted for McKinley. It has aroused intense bitterness among the friends of McKinley's rivals, and has chilled the ardor of very many fair-minded Republicans who would be quite willing to accept McKinley if fairly nominated by the honest expressions of the Republican party."

Colonel McClure does not find the outlook a pleasant one in any section or in any party, and records the opinion that "the fact that a secret and powerful element is likely to become the leading or controlling factor in the nomination for president is a clear indication that a general recasting of political lines is not far distant. The party that becomes the creature of a secret organization may win a temporary victory, but only to hasten its dissolution."

AS SEEN ABROAD.

The New York "Times" presents its readers a column editorial statement and review of the recent exposure of the agreements and memorandums that passed between the Magee-Flinn and the Quay factions, by which the politics and legislation of the state were to be settled to their mutual advantage on a basis that was to endure until January 1, 1900. What puzzles the "Times" is that the Republican press of the state do not seem "to see anything objectionable in these negotiations for what Flinn calls 'the partition of a community,' or in the shameful agreement which was in force for four years." On the contrary, they regard the terms as honorable and in accord with the moralities of politics. The "Times" comments on this state of facts:

> And yet here were proposed agreements providing for the absolute control, not only of conventions, nominations and appointments, but also of the legislation of a great state—control divided between the bosses of two factions, it is true, but still confirmed to them jointly. No reference was made to the people. Why should any have been made? The subservience of the Republican rank and file in Pennsylvania to these bosses is notorious.
>
> What a revelation the documents and charges brought out by this quarrel make as to the forces and purposes controlling representation and legislation, both municipal and state, in that old commonwealth of nearly 6,000,000 souls!

CRAVING MILITARY RANK.

Secretary of War Lamont takes very sensible ground in a letter to the military committee of the senate against the revival, by special law, of the rank of lieutenant-general that it may be bestowed upon General Miles, who has recently succeeded General Schofield in command of the regular army. There is nothing personal in the objection to General Miles save that he has not been called upon to render the distinguished military service, on independent command, that has hitherto been held a requisite for promotion to the honorary rank of lieutenant-general. He was a good soldier in subordinate commands, but, as the secretary intimates, he has not "successfully commanded the whole or a separate army in battle and active campaign." The rank of lieutenant-general was first created for Washington, and only five others have been so honored. These were Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield. The secretary of war states that it is no reflection on the major-generals of our army to say that "the services they have so far rendered are not of that exalted character that has hitherto been regarded as a prerequisite to advancement to the rank of lieutenant-general." It has never been held a permanent office in the army—it is a complimentary rank, often withheld long after the service proposed to be honored, and has been voted only "as a reward of great military genius and conspicuous leadership." Some of the most brilliant officers of the civil war did not reach the rank; Hancock, Thomas, Halleck, Buell, Logan, Slocum and others. The secretary protests that, whatever may be the merits of the general officers of our peace establishment, they have had no opportunity to demonstrate their genius and capacity as commanders of large armies in time of war.

The proprieties indicate the rank should not be revived by special law for the benefit of General Miles or any other of the major-generals until they have fairly won the honor in time of war.

Answers to Correspondents.

Daily Reader, Shousetown, Pa.—There is a tariff on the various things used in the manufacture of steel rails.

Charles Clark, Apollo, Pa.—You can learn the address of Scribner & Smith's circus by consulting the "Clipper."

A "Post" Reader, City.—Volumes have been written elucidating the questions you ask. It would occupy several columns of "The Post" to even attempt to comply with your request.

An Admirer, New Kensington, Pa.—The value of a silver dollar of 1895 is 100 cents. (2) You can sell it for that price any place in the United States, providing always that it is not a spurious coin. (3) Write to the "Numismatist," Monroe, Mich., for catalogue of valuable coins.

H. M. Ford, Allegheny, Pa.—Your question is not clear. You no doubt desire to know whether a one-cent stamp will carry an unsealed letter to a street address in the city in which it is mailed. It will not. In such a case the postal authorities send a card to the person addressed, informing him that a letter is at the general office not bearing sufficient postage.

Frank Spearman.

STEUBENVILLE, O., April 1.—Frank Spearman died this morning at a sanitarium at Cincinnati, aged 34 years. Mr. Spearman was superintendent of the Riverside furnace here, director of the Pleasant Heights and Driving park associations, president of the Humphrey glass company and a member of the water works commission. He was also a member of the Knights Templars and Elks.

Dynamiters Will Not Be Released.

LONDON, March 31.—The "Times" says this morning: "The rumor that the government has decided upon the gradual release of the dynamiters is unfounded. McUllagh has recently been liberated, but it was only on account of his health.

Justice Russell to Visit America.

LONDON, March 30.—The "Chronicle" announces that the lord chief justice, Baron Russell, of Killowen, will visit America for the long vacation and take part in a conference of jurists at Saratoga.

Light Plant for Martins Ferry.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, March 30.—Representative Blackburn introduced a bill to-day authorizing the commissioners of Belmont county to refund a debt, and Mr. Howard a bill authorizing Martins Ferry to construct and operate an electric light plant.

LOVE'S LAST CRUISE.

Long time ago I saw a boat
  Dancing o'er life's bright sea;
I saw the flaunting steamers float,
And the breeze bore by full many a note
  Of joyous revelry.

The boat sped on; I saw the crew;
  A merry crowd they were;
Joy sat by Mirth; Hope was there, too,
And as the frail bark nearer drew
  I saw that Love did steer.

I'd have given the riches of my realm
  (If I could) to join that throng;
For methought that waves could ne'er o'erwhelm
A boat, while Love sat at the helm
  And guided her along.

Time passed, I saw that boat appear;
  Alas! in sorry plight;
Mirth had sorrow's saddened air,
Joy wore the face of care
  And by the evening light

I saw that Hope had left his place
  And at the helm was found;
I gazed into his tearful face,
And there the story soon could trace;
  Alas! poor Love was drowned.
    —F. WARLEY in Washington Post.

THE MOST FATAL DISEASE.

Some Notes on Consumption and Means to Prevent Its Spread.

A book by Dr. William Murrell, a celebrated English specialist, entitled "Clinical Lectures on the Prevention of Consumption," has just been published in London, and is attracting much attention there on account of its being an eminently practical work, and because the preventive measures which he proposes have been thoroughly considered and are readily applicable by everyone.

In this country, according to the latest statistics, more people die from consumption than any other disease. In the census year of 1889-90 there were over 102,000 deaths from this disease. In England and Wales, Dr. Murrell says, from 50,000 to 60,000 people die annually from consumption, and another 50,000 from other tuberculous diseases. In the 33 years from 1848 to 1880 the number of deaths registered as due to phthisis, or consumption of the lungs, was 1,702,027, the majority of patients being comparatively young adults.

Dr. Murrell states that perhaps the first great need is that the public should realize that consumption is an infectious disease. The infectious nature of the malady is recognized by all doctors, but even the educated public are on the whole lamentably ignorant on the subject.

If it were once realized that all forms of tuberculous disease are due to the presence of a germ, the tubercle bacillus, and that the germ of its spores may pass from the tuberculous patient to the healthy, and there set up similar mischief; and that it is possible to prevent the passage of the living germ from the diseased to the healthy, a great advance would have been made on the attempt to prevent the spread of the disease. Speaking of the dangers of infection, Mr. Murrell says on the authority of Dr. Hermann Weber:

"The following is the history of 68 persons, male or female, who, with a more or less pronounced consumptive taint, married healthy partners. The wives of 39 became infected, and the husbands in more than one instance infected more than one wife. Thus, nine husbands lost between them 18 wives in this way, one having lost four wives, one losing three, four others two each, and three only one each. The husbands who married consumptive wives suffered less, for of the husbands of 29 wives only one was infected.

"Bergeret also records remarkable instance of the communicability of consumption. He relates the case of a soldier, healthy and without hereditary taint, who, suffering from a trivial ailment was sent to a hospital. By chance he was placed in a ward between two consumptive patients. He speedily developed symptoms of the disease, and was sent home to his native place. Shortly after his mother, two brothers, and a neighbor and his wife, became consumptive."

As to the methods recommended for preventing the disease, they may be gathered from a perusal of the conditions which are favorable to its spread, and from the observance of a few simple rules. Overcrowded, deficient ventilation, bad drainage, a damp climate, dusty occupations and insufficient sunlight all help to induce a condition of ill-health which renders the subjects of it easily victims to the infection.

This has been strikingly illustrated in England many times with soldiers in barracks and with the inmates of prisons. Tuberculosis also occurs in epidemic form among animals kept in confinement. One mode of spreading the disease, which is often the cause of the infection of children, is the practice of kissing on the mouth. "This reprehensible procedure should be most earnestly discouraged," says Dr. Murrell.

Other means of prevention which the author says he cannot too strongly recommend are the thorough disinfection of the rooms and clothing of consumptive patients, the isolation of patients in an advanced stage of the disease, the inspection of cattle, the prevention of overcrowding, the condemnation of all back-to-back houses, the rejection, as an article of food, of the milk from tuberculosis cows, and the regulation of dusty occupations so as to minimize the dangers arising from them.

COWS WITH GOLD TEETH.

A Peculiar Freak of Nature Among Nevada Cattle.

If Alameda can boast of a one-horned cow, Nevada can go a handful of chips better and see a raise from any other part of the world on another proposition. In the Silver state, where a gold-bug is "pizen" to even the native rattlers, the cows have taken to wearing the yellow metal, liberally bestowed on their teeth, says the San Francisco "Post." On both jaws, from the front to rear, molars, bicuspids and incisors glitter with gold which appears to have been formed layer upon layer from the neck to crown of every tooth, more or less irregularly.

The astounding discovery was made by a master butcher of Sonoma. He had bought a mob of Nevada cattle, and on slaughtering one of them got a surprise with physical derangements attached, which alarmed his friends more or less, as the butcher had hitherto been looked upon as a particularly temperate man.

Probably this is the first intimation they will get of the natural causes responsible for the unnatural effect. While the balance of the cows with golden teeth are being fed on prime first cut of new crop alfalfa, the outer section of the under maxilla was on its way to a well-known scientist in this city for expert examination. The identification of the molar was easy enough, but the identity of the mineral overgrowth will have to be investigated separately from a mineralogist's standpoint.

Prof. Thomas Price, the well-known chemist and assayer, was fairly taken aback when the tooth cropped up under his magnifying glass this morning.

At first glance he said that while the tooth was undoubtedly old enough to date back to Finn McCool, the ancestor of all the Irish giants, yet such specimens were not to be found among the human race today. He scoffed at the suggestion that perhaps it was a relic of some mammoth Welshman, formerly a resident of Cyvartha Heights, near old Merthyr-Tydvil.

As this was interfering with Prof. Davidson's department, the professor was promptly called to time, when he remarked that the only cows that could behave like that in Nevada were those on the ranch of Colonel George W. Grayson, where some mineral springs were located. It was quite possible that the deposit was the result of the cattle drinking this water, which might be heavily saturated with peroxide of gold in solution.

Without wishing to produce heart failure in the worthy Sonoma butcher, an expert opinion was given by the professor in a provisional sense, that were the animal impregnated with the amount of solution necessary to coat the tooth portrayed above, the gold value would be about $432 96 per cow.

Here is an opportunity for an industrious, God-fearing American citizen of gold-bug tendencies to educate his family and lay by a penny for a rainy day in tracing up the original haunt of these cattle and locating the well.

It will prove more profitable than even the striped stick racket of the original Jacob when he put up a job on his future father-in-law.

It might be added that E. K. Stevenot, the well-known mining engineer, is responsible for much of the notoriety given to the glittering peculiarity of these Grayson cows, and also that the colonel has determined to open up a new industry as well as more springs on his Nevada ranch.

The news will also likely be followed by a sharp advance in the price of Navada beef, which will undoubtedly inure to the pecuniary benefit of mutton raisers in California.

The Wilkes rolling mill, at Sharon, Pa., after three years' idleness, will start today with 100 hands.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SAMPLES OF BOSTON ENGLISH.

How Some of the Cultured People Talk Habitually.

Here, says the Boston "Transcript," is an impeachment of Boston English that is an impeachment. As it is well to know the worst that can be said about us, and as the letter which follows is not at all a general accusation, but a specific one, the Listener presents it in all its awfulness:

Dear Listener—May I send you a few specimens of English "as she is spoke" not a thousand miles from Boston by persons in good society—so-called—many of them members of women's clubs, Browning and Emerson societies, etc., including some ex-school teachers? In some of the instances mentioned it will be noticed that the degree of culture is indicated more by the pronunciation than by the words used:

"I've read French quite a little."

"Is he much better? Yes; some considerable."

"It is quite a good deal warmer than what it was yesterday."

"She lives quite a ways from here." (This by a college graduate, feminine.)

"I like the furtherest one best." (Said of two things.)

"There isn't a cluzet (closet) in the house."

"He don't feel real well."

"I hope you will be a lot better."

"They stayed at the Mounting house." (Mountain house.)

"I says to Henry's teacher," etc.

"I shew (pronounced shoo) her my new dress."

"If I was you."

"I don't know as I can."

"At our last meeting you was elected a member of the club."

"I saw you going acrosst the lawn."

"I just escaped pneumoniar, I know."

"I might have gone to lawr about it."

"She sawr a man."

"That was the idear I had."

"I wished (present tense) you would come and see me."

"I was here when she come." (Past tense.)

"If anyone would like their name presented to the club," etc. (This by the president of the club.)

"Did you sleep good?"

"We don't keep a dog, nor the Smiths don't."

"I don't know but what it is so" (by a public speaker of superior education.)

"I suppose I shall find it somewheres."

"I saw him when I was down to Portland." (The last two by a former president of one of our leading female colleges, a man of uncommon culture and literary attainments.)

"Yes, that's her." (By a dean of the Episcopal church, not in New England.)

"That's equivocal (equivalent) to sayin," etc.

"That man is a colossial liar."

"When my daughters were in a convent in Italy, the nuns learned them to do Florentine embroidery. They worked a chair cover, and one of them done the seat and the other done the back."

The last three by a wealthy woman in fashionable society, not in Boston. With the exception of these I have heard all the above expressions used by well-educated people, some of whom have had uncommon advantages. It reminds me of a story, which I know to be true, of a very dull pupil in a young ladies' academy of note, who was asked by her teacher what good she thought it had done her to study grammar. "It's learned me to speak more proper," was the encouraging reply.

HOW THE NATIONS EAT EGGS.

Methods of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans and Americans.

A man's nationality is betrayed to the thoughtful observer, says an English paper, by the manner in which he eats his breakfast eggs.

The Englishman uses a dainty little cup into which the egg slides deeply. The shell must be chipped with the spoon, and its fragments removed with the same utensil.

The Englishman next lifts the top portion of the white or cap. Then the codiments are mixed on the plate into a neat little gray heap, and the contents of the egg are scooped leisurely out, due care being taken to get about half and half of white and yolk on the spoon at the same time, a fresh little dab of the mixed pepper and salt being given to each spoonful of egg.

The Frenchman also uses the small egg-cup. The egg is soft boiled, and when the shell is opened the Frenchman puts in his salt and pepper and butter and stirs them thoroughly with the contents until every part has been well mixed.

Then he breaks his bread into small, narrow pieces, dips each piece into the egg, and eats the result. This he continues to do until the egg is nearly empty, when he takes it out of the cup and drinks the remainder.

The German breaks his eggs—soft boiled—into a large egg-cup and spoons them up like soup.

The Italians cook eggs by placing them in a vessel filled with cold water, which is allowed to slowly come to a boil. When the water boils the eggs are cooked. When brought to table it is generally the Italian's pleasure to break the eggs on a plate, and sop them up with good white bread.

When a man enters a restaurant and orders hard-boiled eggs, which he cuts in two, then scoops the contents into a glass, there to be chopped up with butter, pepper and salt, he is an American.

INTELLIGENCE OF A DOG.

Saw the Danger of a Car and Gave Warning.

Yesterday afternoon as electric car No. 4 was swinging around the bend in the neighborhood of the old fair grounds, says the Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia "Times," the motorman's attention was attracted by a small black and tan dog that stood just ahead in the middle of the track, barking furiously. Turning the brake he whistled to the dog, but the little fellow paid no heed, barking and jumping about as frantically as ever. Finally the man picked up a loose bit of wood that some passenger had dropped on the platform and tossed it at the dog, but it was no go. The terrier held his ground, though the block struck him squarely on the chest. At last the motorman had to stop the car and get out to see what was the matter. The dog seemed delighted when the man drew near and ran on ahead barking and dancing about gleefully, as much as to say, "Now you are right; come on." The state of affairs was soon revealed, as just around the bend the man came upon a cow that was evidently causing the dog's wild excitement. In grazing upon the track embankment the cow had managed to get both her horns securely fastened under one of the rails and was now held hard fast with no power to extricate herself. As the track makes so sharp a turn at this point it is more than likely that serious damage not only to the cow, which was a valuable Jersey, but to the car as well, would have ensued had not the intelligent little dog taken in the situation and given warning in time.

Murderer Paul Respited.

COLUMBUS, March 30.—William Paul, the Brown county murderer, who was to have been hanged at the penitentiarry to-night, was granted a respite by Governor Bushnell to April 29.

PASTIMES OF THE ARABS.

Hunting Giant Baboons Is One of the Pleasures of the Boys.

Sie Hassan Ben Ali, an Arab, who is a guest of New Guy's hotel, says the Baltimore "American," is a native of Sous, in northwest Africa, a country west of Morocco. The country is to a certain extent under the dominion of the sultan of Morocco, but only to a limited extent. The chief of each tribe has to pay tribute to the sultan, consisting of a penny for each tribe. Hassan was employed four years in collecting this tribute. The chief tells many interesting stories of his country, the strange habits and pastimes of his countrymen.

"There is one custom, which is religiously observed by all my countrymen," he told the reporter. "This is that as long as a person is in another's tent he is under the protection of the owner and he cannot be injured. For instance, if you should kill my brother and should come into my tent, or so much as touch the post, I could not harm you, though I would kill you after you left. If a man eats salt in another's habitation, also, he is under the owner's protection. In Sous, where I lived, there were any number of wild animals which live in the Atlas range of mountains, and in an almost impenetrable jungle near my father's place of residence I have seen lions running about wild. Strange to say, they seldom, if ever, injured one of the natives, and there is a sort of religious feeling which keeps the Arab from harming them.

"The mountains near where I lived were infested with immense baboons, some of which were nearly as large as a man. They lived in the caves and holes in the mountains. The animals were extremely fierce and made frequent depredations on the sheep of the natives. They were so large that one of them could easily make off with a live sheep, which would be killed, apparently simply from devilment on the part of the baboons. One of my favorite pastimes as a boy was in hunting these big monkeys. Fifteen or twenty of the young men would get together and go where the baboons lived. We would pile up stones to make a sort of blind. Then we would put bread outside to attract the animals and hide behind the blind. Soon the baboons would come out of the rocks to get the food, and when they got close enough we would shoot them. They generally had young ones with them, and these we would take to the train or sell to the gypsies. Instead of playing baseball we had a game with a ball about the size of a baseball, and played something similar to football with it, and the ones were victorious who could pass it from one side to the other. Any number could take part, and it was not infrequent for bones to be broken."

TREATED BY A CHINESE DOCTOR.

Mr. Steffens Accepted the Prescription but Did Not Take It.

M. J. Steffens, the photographer, has recently returned from a trip to the Pacific coast laden with photographic negatives and curios, says the Chicago "Tribune." Many novel and beautiful objects have been brought back by Mr. Steffens to be added to his collection, but perhaps the most remarkable and amusing is the prescription of a Chinese doctor. While seeing the sights of Chinatown a friend suggested to Mr. Stiffens to pretend sickness and get treated by an Oriental physician. This was done with complete success. The doctor examined Mr. Steffens, pulled his eyelids open, and looked behind his ears. Then he made up a prescription consisting of two packages wrapped in colored papers. The directions were to take the contents of the first package and crush it thoroughly, then boil in five quarts of water for three hours. The resulting extract was to be taken in large doses until used up. After three days the contents of the second package were to be boiled without crushing and taken in two doses. Then the cure would be perfect. The first package contained:

One large lizard skin stretched on a wooden frame.

Two small sea horses dried.

Numerous skins of locusts and cicadas.

Pieces of a strong smelling and bitter wood.

Large dried centipede on a wooden slab.

Several nuts said to be extremely poisonous.

Shavings of what appeared to be bone.

Extremely acrid roots.

Several bunches of pungent herbs.

Large variety and quantity of seeds.

Dried grass.

Small pieces of silk bark.

Guano.

Indistinguishable mess of crushed herbs, roots, and leaves.

Rice paper.

Unidentified matter.

Package No. 2 contained nothing except one large sea horse, dried.

It is needless to say Mr. Steffens did not take the prescription, but returned to Chicago in safety, bringing them with him.

A Tree Older Than Christianity.

In Asia it is claimed that the famous fig tree at Anarajapoura, Ceylon, is the oldest historical tree in the world. A record of it has been kept since it was planted, in the year 288 B. C.

JOKES.

He can't pay his board, for his star of success
  Beneath the horizon has sunk;
He's an elephant now on his landlady's hands,
  And that's why she's holding his trunk.
    —New York Herald.

Witherby—I understand that you had a birthday party at your house the other night. Who was there?

Plankinton—Two doctors and a nurse.—New York Truth.

"I guess, ma," said Johnnie Chaffle at the breakfast table, "that Mr. Hostetter McGinnis finds it rather expensive calling on our Fannie."

"What do you mean by that, young man?" said his sister with asperity.

"I don't mean nothin'," said Johnnie, doggedly, "only I heard him tell you in the hall last night that every time he called he broke the crystal of his watch."—Troy Times.

Teacher—Tommy, what is meant by "nutritious food?"

Tommy—Something to eat that ain't got no taste to it.—Indianapolis Journal.

Ethel—George, won't you take me to the Saturday matinee?

George—My oath to the union won't permit it; we patronize only houses that close on that day at 12 m.—Puck.

"Ah!" he whispered, "I will print a kiss upon your lips."

She started affrightedly.

"Heavens!" she cried, with a gesture of deprecation. "Somebody would be sure to read my face!"—Detroit Tribune.

Miss Caustic—When I saw Mrs. Plainface the other day her head was completely turned by finery.

Miss Simplex—Why, I thought she never wore finery.

Miss Caustic—She doesn't; her head was turned to look at the finery of Mrs. Goitt, who had just passed.—New York Tribune.

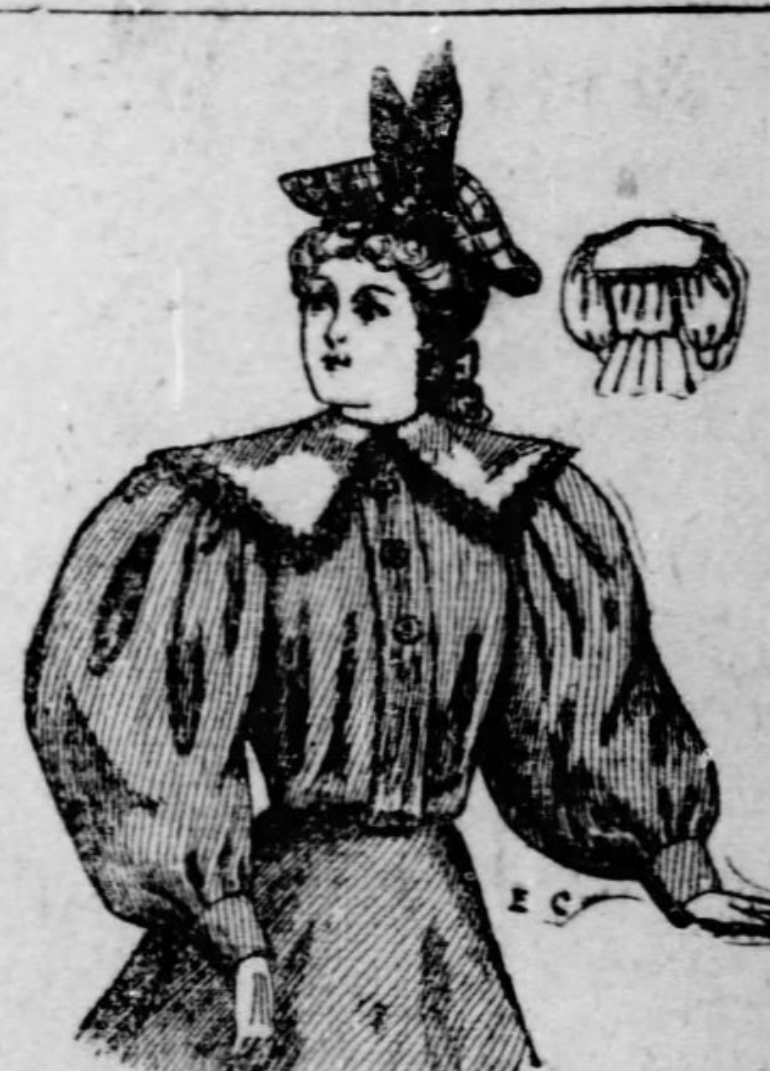
An opportune friend will be found in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, when racked by a severe cold, and the many lung or throat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is to-day as popular, safe, and effective as ever.

If bilious, take Jayne's Painless Sanative Pills.

BLOUSE FOR A GIRL.

A Desirable Garment, Patterns for Which May Be Had of The Post.

Brown serge made this stylish blouse, the broad sailor collar being of grass linen, edged with batiste embroidery. Fancy gilt filigree buttons decorate the fronts, which can be used in closing, or the closing can be made invisible under the wide box plait. The blouse is simply shaped by shoulder and under-arm seams, the lower edge being finished by a hem, through which elastic is inserted, to draw the fullness into position at the waist line. The full sleeves are in bishop style, gathered on upper and lower edges into straight, round cuffs at the wrists. The collar can be made of the same material as the blouse, camel's hair, tweed, serge, cheviot or flannels being suitable materials that can have the collar and cuffs decorated with braid or gimp. Wash fabrics make useful blouses in duck, percale, cambric, sateen or gingham, trimmed daintily with embroidered or lace edging.



6707.—MISSES' BLOUSE.

The quantity of material 36 inches wide required to make this blouse for a miss 14 years of age is 2¾ yards.

The pattern, which is No. 6707, is cut in sizes for misses of 10, 12 14 and 16 years of age. It will be sent to any address by "The Post" on receipt of price, 10 cents, and 2-cent stamp for postage.

CAMEL MEAT IN FRANCE.

Paris Gourmets Declare It Is Good and Want Much of It.

The curious folk of Paris have always been noted for their efforts to disprove the time-worn adage, "There's nothing new under the sun." The oddest fads and the queerest fancies emanate from the gay French capital. And the latest object to attract the attention of the Parisians, the New York "Journal" says, is camel meat. The gourmets of France—and a man has no right to be called a Parisian unless he knows what good living is, even though he cannot always have it—have said that flesh of the "ship of the desert" is not only good eating, but is entitled to rank with other delicacies which are hard to obtain. It has had such a vogue that plans are now being made to bring it in large quantities from Algeria.

The camel market in the latter city has been "cornered" by two men, whom the official report of the French sanitary inspector for that region calls "Moabite butchers." They have arranged with French provision houses to handle their product, and have gone to work to construct abattoirs, cooling apparatus and everything that is necessary for the preparation and export of the meat.

The flesh of the camel bears a remarkable resemblance to beef. Its fiber, however, is shorter and of shorter grain. On the other hand, it is as tender as veal, and among the Arabs is esteemed as being most nutritious. The choicest morsel of the camel is his most ungainly feature in life—the hump. When it is good and fat it is a delicacy highly prized by those who are fond of camel meat. The hump is the storehouse of the animal in his days of plenty, and when it is good and fat he has nourishment stored away there sufficient to last for several days. On his long trips across the deserts he gets neither food nor water except very sparingly, and sometimes has to go without them entirely. The fat which is stored in the hump is then brought into play, and furnishes subsistence until he reaches another pasture. The meat of the camel is served in a number of different ways by the Arabs, but always in the simplest style. It will, therefore, remain for the famous chefs of Paris to devise methods which will make it more palatable than ever.

First Glimpse of Photography.

The photograph was foreshadowed by the experiments made on light's effect on chloride of silver as long ago as the beginning of the sixteenth century.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

McCLINTOCK.

BEFORE you decide that you cannot afford a new carpet this spring look over these

NEW INGRAINS.

We have copied Brussels designs and effects, and have secured greater elegance than has ever before been attained in so cheap a grade of carpeting.

For Bedrooms

These carpets are especially desirable, having all the soft pleasing effect of Brussels, at much less cost. Delft Blues and other fashionable shades find a prominent place in the patterns.

Best all-wool Ingrains......55c to 65c
Half wool, good quality......35c
Heavy cotton Ingrains......25c
Carpet Squares—fine English extra heavy double faced......$4.50 up

Odd patterns and broken quantities from all departments at 1-2 price in our Bargain Annex basement floor front.

O. McCLINTOCK and Co.
Furniture-Carpets-Curtains-Bedding.
33 FIFTH AVE.

EITHER REED OR M'KINLEY.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS LIKE BOTH, BUT ARE SOLID FOR ANY NOMINEE.

THEY DEMAND PROTECTION.

Senator Chandler Gives Voice to Generalities.

ASKS A VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY.

CONCORD, March 31.—New Hampshire Republicans held their state convention here to-day and elected delegates to the national Republican convention at St. Louis. United States Senator Wm. E. Chandler presided. Senator Chandler was greeted enthusiastically, and his speech was given close attention and was frequently interrupted by applause. His mention of Thomas B. Reed as the nation's choice aroused great enthusiasm. The most interesting portion of Senator Chandler's speech was that portion where, referring to predicted Republican success in the election of a president, he said:

"There will then be proper recognition of the Union soldiers. There will be no unjust vetoes of pension bills. There will be a re-establishment of protective duties, with consequent higher wages. Republican victory will also mean the settlement of the currency question. Precisely in what way it will be settled I have no right positively to assert. This convention may utter its views; the national convention will lay down its platform; the president and congress to be elected will carry out the national principles. The coming Republican victory will give the government a new foreign policy, based upon sound principles and upon considerations tending to the interest and honor of the nation. Under President Cleveland there has been vacillation from one extreme to another. Our next president and his congress will devote themselves to aiding to maintain the safety and the happiness of the independent nations of the western hemisphere outside of our own borders."

He also spoke in favor of a bigger navy, and dwelt at some length upon Venezuela and the Monroe doctrine, without elucidating anything new except to reiterate it was the duty of the United States to stand by the republic. He also spoke strongly in favor of recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents in the same strain as he has spoken in the United States senate.

Hon. Stephen S. Jewett of Laconia, General Frank S. Streeter of Concord, Hon. Charles T. Means of Manchester and Colonel James A Wood of Acworth were elected delegates-at-large by acclamation, and George A. Clark of Manchester, Stephen H. Gale of Exeter, Oscar Hatch of Littleton and Dexter Richards of Newport were elected alternates.

The Second district convention elected Colonel John A. Spalding, of Nashua, and General John H. Brown, of Bristol, delegates.

The financial plank in the platform is for "the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver and paper which will always be interchangeable at its face value, because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar.'

There was a slight stir in the even current of the proceedings when Colonel Frank W. Rollins, of Concord, offered a substitute financial plank identical with that adopted by the Massachusetts Republican convention last week as an amendment, but the amendment was lost by an overwhelming viva voce vote.

After declaring for a protective tariff, liberal appropriations for a navy, a vigorous foreign policy, the support of the Cuban insurgent cause, and generous treatment of Union soldiers, the platform closes in these words:

"We recognize as most conspicuous among presidential candidates New England's noble and illustrious son, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and that pure and able statesman and champion of protection, the Hon. Wm. McKinley, of Ohio. We will give the electoral vote of New Hampshire to any nominee who worthily represents the party, but we prefer one of these, because either is in himself a platform."

OPPOSES THE TITLE.

Secretary Lamont's Reasons Against the Rank of Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The letter of Secretary Lamont to Senator Hawley, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, disapproving the bill to revive the rank of lieutenant-general of the army was made public to-day. The bill was known as intended to confer the rank on General Miles, though his name is not mentioned in the correspondence.

The letter, which is quite lengthy, contains extracts from the military records of Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Schofield, who became lieutenant-generals, also of Generals Miles, Ruger and Merritt, who, under the bill, would be eligible to the grade of lieutenant-general.

The secretary says that in no instance has an officer attained this rank until he has successfully commanded the whole or a separarte army in battle and active campaign, and adds: "The grade has been revived always with the object of conferring complimentary rank upon generals who had rendered 'eminent and distinguished services,' or those 'most distinguished for courage, skill and ability' in war. Five beside Washington were thus honored, of whom four had received the thanks of congress by name for most distinguished military services, while the fifth had commanded a separate army during the late war, had attained the highest regular grade thirty years before his promotion, had held the chief command of the whole regular army for seven years, and had successfully discharged most delicate and responsible civil duties."

SATISFYING PUBLIC TASTE.

It Is Held This Cannot Be Done, for There Is No Public Taste.

An absence of caution has led later writers to ascribe the broad success of this or that author to the skill with which this or that author has gauged the popular taste at the moment of publication, artfully preparing his literary wares to meet a widespread demand which he has shrewdly foreseen. This, the "Forum" says, is a most unsatisfactory and a most unscientific attempt to explain away what seems often inexplicable—the interest sometimes shown by the book-buying public in the writings of an author whose works are not esteemed by his fellow-craftsmen. As it is hard to prove a negative I will not maintain that no author has ever been clear-sighted enough to guess at the probable duration of the next swing of the pendulum; but I am certain that the lucky hits of this sort must be very far between, and that any author who should rely mainly on his ability to guess at the kind of book the public was going to thirst after six months or a year later, would be very likely to go hungry himself. I venture to believe also that there is a fallacy concealed in the phrase which speaks of "the taste of the public," for it assumes that there is a public—one public, having a taste in common with all its members. I am inclined to think that, so far from there being only one public, the number of publics having widely divergent likes and dislikes is indefinite. These smaller publics are no two of them of the same size; and no doubt the membership of some of them is too limited for an author to hope to make his living by pleasing it. There are in fact as many different publics as there are separate authors; and there must be, since no two writers ever made precisely the same appeal to their readers.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Weak Nerves, Poor Digestion, Impure Blood, Depressed Spirits.

The sun has just crossed the equator on its yearly trip north. The real equator is shifted toward the north nearly eighteen miles every day. With the return of the sun comes the bodily ills peculiar to spring. With one person the nerves are weak; another person digestion poor; with others the blood is out of order; and still others have depressed spirits and tired feelings.

All these things are especially true of those who have been suffering with catarrh in any form or la grippe. A course of Pe-ru-na is sure to correct all these conditions. It is an ideal spring medicine. Pe-ru-na does not irritate. It invigorates. It does not temporarily stimulate—it strengthens. It equalizes the circulation of the blood, tranquilizes the nervous system, and regulates the bodily functions. Pe-ru-na, unlike so many spring medicines, is not simply a physic or stimulant or nervine. It is a natural tonic and invigorator.

Send for free spring book. Address the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

MARLBOROUGHS AT HOME.

Duke and Duchess Enthusiastically Greeted by Their Tenants.

WOODSTOCK, England, March 31.—This pretty little town was in a state of holiday parade to-day, and determined to do everything possible to give a hearty welcome to the young Duke of Marlborough and his bride, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, of New York. Here and there over the main thoroughfares were handsomely decorated arches, upon which American and British flags were conspicuously and plentifully displayed around armorial shields.

At Oxford the train upon which the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough traveled was met by a representative of the Associated Press. The duchess said: "Will even this be in the American papers? Do say something nice about us." Thereupon the duke remarked: "Our message to our friends in America is that we are both well, have had a pleasant trip in every particular, but are glad to get home."

At Kedlington station two little girls presented the duchess with bouquets of flowers. She kissed them.

Crowds of people were assembled at Woodstock railroad station when the train arrived. The building was hung with crimson, and the platform was covered with a plush carpet. The duke and duchess were received by the mayor of Woodstock, the corporation and the local clergymen. Amid hearty cheering the horses were taken from the barouche which was to convey the duke and duchess to Blenheim, ropes were attached to the vehicle, and the tenants drew the young couple to the palace, escorted by the mounted yeomanry. Everywhere there were cheers for "America" and "England," intermingled with shouts of "Welcome to Woodstock," "Welcome to Blenheim," etc.

When the barouche had reached the court house the mayor made a speech, an address of welcome was read, and the duke replied. While the duke was speaking two girls broke through the line of police and handed the duchess a basket of wild flowers. She received them most graciously, and placed them on a seat beside her, whereupon the crowd cheered wildly.

At the palace nothing could be more admirable than the bearing of the young duchess, which called forth complimentary remarks even from the crusted old servants, accustomed to the presence of ladies of the highest title.

WHARTON BARKER LAID OUT.

Philadelphia Manufacturers Declare Against Free Coinage.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The Manufacturers' club, of this city, held a special meeting to-night, at which Rudolph Blankenburg presented this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Manufacturers' club emphatically denounces as false the statement made by the friends of free silver, that our Philadelphia manufacturers are willing to barter with the silver senators for the free coinage of silver in exchange for additional protection." The resolution also declared the club's unalterable opposition to free coinage.

He had scarcely finished when a dozen men were on their feet clamoring to be heard. Of these Wharton Barker was recognized. He presented an amendment to the resolutions. It favored the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States." This precipitated intense excitement, and cries of "No! No!" came from all parts of the hall. The chairman had difficulty in maintaining order. Once restored, however, James Dobson, obtained the floor and said:

"While I was in Washington I dared to express my convictions. If we cannot have international bimetallism, let us go it alone." He then offered a substitute to the effect that the club accept the declaration of the Minneapolis platform of 1892, and reaffirm it. A further substitute was offered that the club wait until the St. Louis convention announces its platform before any stand be taken. Amid much confusion and excitement, both substitutes and the amendment were overwhelmingly defeated, and the Blankenburg resolutions were adopted with few dissenting votes.

FORCED BY FAURE.

French President Insisted on Berthelot's Resignation.

PARIS, March 30.—M. Sarrien has been appointed minister of the interior. He occupied the same position in the Freycinet cabinet of 1886, and in the Tirard cabinet of 1887.

The "Gaulois" says that it was President Faure who insisted upon the resignation of the minister of foreign affairs.

The forthcoming debate in the chamber and senate is expected to result in profit to the government, who count upon a majority of 80. Should the debate take a dangerous turn it is probable that M. Deloncle, a member of the opposition, will speak in support of the ministry and point out the necessity of giving M. Bourgeois a free hand to deal with the situation.

M. Bourgeois was questioned to-day by the budget committee in regard to Madagascar. He said that French products would enter duty free, and the treaties concluded by the Queen of Madagascar had been annulled. Continuing, M. M. Bourgeois remarked:

"The powers may complain if they think they have ground to do so. We have divided the sovereignty, placing international affairs under local authority, but reserving for ourselves foreign sovereignty."

ANY ONE run down, or emaciated from any cause whatever, will be helped at once by the use of

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites. It possesses in a peculiar sense flesh-making, strength-giving elements. There are plenty of cases where persons have gained a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsion.

REBELS AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

SPANISH REPULSE AN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THEIR LINE INTO PINAR DEL RIO.

HEAVY INSURGENT LOSSES.

Enrique Aleman Shot in the Fortress of Cabanas.

BERMUDA SAFE AT PUERTO CORTEZ

HAVANA, March 30.—The insurgents made another attempt to pass through the military line drawn through the province of Pinar del Rio, but were repulsed.

Reports of several engagements between rebels and Spanish troops, according to official sources, place the total insurgent loss at 48 and many wounded, while no Spanish casualties are reported except a few wounded. Ramon Serpa, an insurgent leader, was killed in battle with the troops near Santi Spiritus.

The insurgents recently attacked the village of Sumidero, in the province of Pinar del Rio, but were repulsed with a loss of eight killed.

The insurgent leader Angel Castillo has burned near Puerto Principe a fine farm and many houses at Painta Maria, San Miguel la Carbonera, La Josefina, Santa Rosa and other places.

The insurgent leaders Vincente Nunez and Eduardo Garcia, with a force of 1,500 men, are encamped at the plantation of Magdalena, district of Santa Ana, province of Matanzas. They burned 14 houses in Estrella and destroyed a number of canefields in central Felicia and Alfonzo Doce.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso Doce, while off the coast, sighted the Spanish steamer Alava and fired five solid shots at her before she came to.

It is reported that Maximo Gomez with only 600 followers has passed into Santa Clara, passing by Placetas in the direction of Santi Spiritus.

At Guines, in Havana province, a party of negro insurgents hanged a white man named Ceferino Perez. The insurgents burned 30 houses in the village of Jamanitas and the farm of Laherminia, near Mariana. They also burned 635 tons of sugarcane near Palmillas, in Matanzas.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A dispatch from Havana states that the insurgent leader Enriquez Aleman a brother of the celebrated insurgent leader of the same name, was shot this morning in the fortress of Cabanas.

When this news reached Cuban headquarters here deep gloom overspread the assemblage.

Enrique Aleman was a member of the best-known family in Matanzas. He was captured by the Spanish troops about four weeks ago in a battle near Matanzas.

A dispatch from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, states that the steamer Bermuda reached there last night.

POSTMASTER PARLEY SAFE.

Waynesburg's Office Will Have to Remain Where It Is.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—First-Assistant-Postmaster General Jones, has ended the heated contest over the proposed removal of the postoffice at Waynesburg by ordering it to remain where it is. The inspector who was sent to Waynesburg did not make any recommendation in the matter, but merely stated the facts as he found them. Although this was a rather small matter, it has taken up a good deal of the first assistant's time in the last month, as ex-Congressman Wise has been hot on the trail of Postmaster Parley, and demands his removal for proposing to change the postoffice site and for other reasons. It is probable the case is now closed so far as the department is concerned, and that the postmaster will not be disturbed.

Pennsylvania postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: J. J. Wallace at Curfew, Fayette county; E. W. Marsh, Ivaria, Erie county; W. B. Adams, Raymilton, Venango county.

THEY HAVE THE RIGHT.

Courts May Charter Colleges and the Latter May Confer Degrees.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—The college and university council of the state met here to-day. An opinion was read from the attorney general in response to an inquiry from Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer asking him whether the Juniata college, Geneva college, Grove City college, Pennsylvania State College for Women, Susquehanna university and like institutions have the right to confer literary degrees under the act of June 26, 1895. It has long been contended that the corporation act of 1874 did not empower courts to grant charters to colleges, but the attorney general now decides that the courts are empowered to grant these charters and that the institutions have the right to confer literary degrees.

IN HAMILTON ONLY TWO HOURS.

Reichart Needed Little Time to Identify His Daughter's Body.

SHARON, Pa., March 30.—"Mrs. A. G. Logan," of the Hamilton mystery, has been identified as Miss Ollie Reichart, of Sharpsville, Benjamin Reichart, father of the dead girl, arrived home from Canada yesterday and was in consultation with his attorneys for several hours. He said he would bring the body of his daughter home if he could raise the necessary funds. He remained in Hamilton only two hours.

Mr. Reichart learned in Hamilton that Ollie died with no one near her except "Logan." He fears the girl committed suicide or was given some drug. He was informed that all the dead woman's belongings had been sold by the alleged husband.

CONFESSED TO STEALING WIRE.

Goldberg Alleged to Be the Dictator of the Robberies.

SHARON, Pa., March 30.—This afternoon Brant McDowell, son of Liveryman McDowell, of Sharpsville, was arrested on a charge of stealing wire from the telephone company. Before Squire Thomas McDowell swore that William Goldberg, a prominent business man, had been the dictator of all the robberies he had committed. McDowell received $31 from Goldberg for 1,200 pounds of wire that he stole. Goldberg was recently released on $1,000 bail on the same charge, made upon the confession of William McCullough. He was rearrested this afternoon, and furnished $500 additional bail.

FAT RENTAL ASKED.

Ohio's Chance to Get a Capitol Free by Renting for 50 Years.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, March 30.—The local contracting firm of David Westwater & Co. to-day presented a proposition to Governor Bushnell to build a south wing to the state capitol at no immediate cost to the state, on the condition that the state state pay an annual rental of $36,000 for 50 years, the building at the end of that time to become the absolute property of the state. The governor will transmit the proposition to the legislature. The offer is to build according to the plans prepared by a state commission appointed by Governor McKinley.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

All the world's latest news in eight large pages, two times a week, for only $1 a year.

THE MATRIMONIAL LOTTERY.

HOW TO MAKE A GAME OF CERTAINTY OUT OF A GAME OF CHANCE.

Misfit Marriages Prevented, and Health and Happiness Assured.

Novels generally prove that all marriages are happy. The divorce courts tell a different story. Once in a while there is a novel that tells the truth. Then people say it is an unpleasant novel and they don't read it. The novelists' pictures of happiness frequently cause the most distressing unhappiness. Young men and women go into the state of matrimony in blissful and senseless ignorance of what it really means. They have read the toy stories of the average novelists, and they believe that if they may only have the partner of their choice, that life will thereafter be all roses and honey. They do not stop to find out whether or not the object of their devotion is suited to them either mentally or physically. In Thomas Hardy's novel—called by the meaningless title, "Hearts Insurgent"—there is given a picture, or a series of pictures, which show plainly why some marriages are failures. The hero marries a woman entirely unsuited to him mentally, imagining himself in love with her because of her physical attractions. The heroine marries an intellectual man much older than herself, partially suited to her mentally—not at all suited to her physically.

Uncongenial minds and tempers often make unhappy marriages. Physical uncongeniality and unsuitability are responsible for much more unhappiness. Men and women marry without considering whether or not they are physically suited to each other. Women are marrying every day who have no business to marry. They are weak and diseased in a way that makes the bearing of children not only dangerous to themselves, but almost criminally unfair to the children. Many women do not think of this because they know nothing about it. Many women avoid thinking of it through the most mistaken ideas of alleged modesty. They refuse to think of the most important thing with which they will ever be connected in this life. They look askance, or not at all, at the highest and most noble function of which a human being is capable—the production of healthy, happy, intelligent children. Diseases of the organs distinctly feminine make women nervous, irritable, thin and unbeautiful. These things account for more unhappiness in marriage than all the other causes combined. Perhaps not more than one woman in ten is strong and healthy when she marries. There is no reason in the world why every woman should not be perfectly well and strong. There is a sure and safe cure for all feminine disorders. It may be purchased in any good drugstore in the United States. It may be taken, and a cure produced, right in the privacy of home. There is connected with it none of the humiliating examinations and "local treatment" so generally insisted upon by physicians. It is called, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was discovered by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician and surgeon to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and has been used by him in his practice for more than 30 years. Thousands of bottles of it have been sold, and thousands of women have found their health in its use. It operates directly on the distinctly feminine organs—subdues the irritation and inflammation that are always present when they are diseased, stops the debilitating drain upon the system and purifies, strengthens and invigorates. Perhaps its time of greatest usefulness is during the period of gestation. It relieves the "morning sickness" and other discomforts of this most trying period, and at the time of parturition brings safety and comparative painlessness. Its effect on the health of both mother and child is astonishing to those who do not know about it. It not only makes the coming of baby easy and safe, and almost wholly painless, but renders the preceding time much more comfortable — practically eliminates all danger, and greatly assists in making the child healthy, happy and strong.

The only known medicine in the world that thus fully relieves parturition of its pains and perils is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The mother's system is also so strengthened by the use of this invigorating tonic and nerve-food as to greatly shorten the period of confinement. An abundant secretion of nourishment for the child is also thereby promoted.

If we all lived just as nature intended we should live, there would be little or no pain, worry or misfortune connected with woman's most natural and important function. But living as we do, disregarding continually in dress, diet and duties the laws of health, nature and common sense, it has devolved upon science to supply a remedy. The first physician in America to make a life specialty of treating woman's peculiar ailments and the only physician to discover a remedy for nearly all the pain and suffering as well as the danger to both mother and child attending delivery, was Dr. Pierce. He and his staff of skilled specialists have successfully treated hundreds of thousands of women, and have discovered remedies that are founded upon the laws of common sense and act in accordance with the laws of nature. These are happily combined in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

Prospective mothers should know that Nature never intended that woman should be tortured in the performance of her most important and most natural function. If the coming of baby be contemplated with misgivings, worry and fear, instead of joy and satisfaction, no mother can give to her child the greatest of all inheritances—robust health and a happy disposition. Even the Romans knew that the mother's condition reacts upon her offspring.

Every prospective mother should, therefore, commence early during the period of gestation to fortify and prepare her system for the trying ordeal of delivery by the regular use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which exercises a salutary influence over that condition and the function of parturition which cannot be realized from any other medicine extant. The wonder-working "Favorite Prescription" imparts health and strength to the whole system, and especially to the organs distinctly feminine. Not only for prospective mothers, but for nursing ones as well, and for feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon. It is the only medicine now before the public for woman's peculiar ailments, adapted to her delicate organization by a regularly graduated physician—an experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. It cannot do harm in any condition of the system. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure any derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. It is absolutely certain. There are some who have neglected themselves so long that a complete cure is next to impossible, but even these will find comfort and improved health in the use of the "Favorite Prescription." It has cured hundreds of women who have received no relief whatever from years of treatment with good physicians. It is absolutely unique in the history of medicine. Such a remedy can be discovered only once. There is nothing in the world like it, nor has there ever been. Therefore, don't accept a worthless substitute, that some unscrupulous dealer may make a greater profit.

"When I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. J. D. Oliver, of Millboro Depot, Bath Co., Va., "I was hardly able to make up my bed. After I had used half a bottle of it I felt able to do almost any kind of work. I used only two bottles. The 30th of September I gave birth to a twelve-pound baby girl—with very slight suffering. This is the thirteenth child, and by the help of God and the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription I had an easier time with this one than I had with any of the others. I felt stouter this time in two weeks than I have felt at other times in two months."

"Two years last November," writes J. N. Van Meter, Esq., of Wurtemberg, Lawrence Co., Pa., "my wife was taken sick. We had one of the best doctors in Mercer Co., of this state. We then called in another doctor; she got worse all the time under their care. They did not tell me what was wrong, but they told some of my neighbors that she would not get up. I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. She used eight bottles, and was entirely cured. My wife owes her life to the 'Favorite Prescription.' We cannot praise it too much. I could see the medicine doing its work the third day. She was sick from November until June before she began to get better."

"I am satisfied my life was saved seven years ago," writes Mrs. Clara A. McCabe, of Brownsboro, Jackson Co., Oregon., "by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and I have ever since recommended it whenever an opportunity offered. At the time above spoken of I had had a very bad spell, being confined to my bed from March to May. No one thought I could possibly recover. I was told about the 'Favorite Prescription' and secured a bottle and took it, and commenced to recover right away, and inside of two weeks walked two miles. The cause of my sickness was a premature birth and childbed fever. I think your medicine is a boon to afflicted women of all ages."

"I had suffered so long," writes Miss Lizzie Redinger, of Fort Scott, Bourbon County, Kansas, "that life had become a burden until I began to use Dr. Pierce's medicines. I have taken a dozen bottles of his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I shall indeed spare no pains in recommending them to my friends."

"I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss C. Benton, of Wilson, Wilson Co., N. C., "and after taking several bottles I felt very much better. I began the 'Golden Medical Discovery' together with the little 'Pellets,' and now feel perfectly well and hearty."

Hundreds of things that every woman ought to know are contained in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, which is noticed below, and can now be had free on payment of cost of mailing only.

Any woman, anywhere, who is tired of suffering, tired of doctoring, or tired of life, who will write to Dr. Pierce, or to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., of which he is president, will receive, free of charge, good, sound professional advice, that will enable her to cure herself at home (if her case is curable), pleasantly, painlessly, permanently, and this, too, without having to undergo the trying ordeal of "examinations" and the stereotyped and dreaded treatment by "local applications."

All such correspondence is treated in the strictest confidence by Dr. Pierce, whose records of over a quarter of a million cases treated during this past thirty years' experience show that there are not three incurable cases in a hundred.

Every woman will be healthier and happier for following the friendly, practical, fatherly counsel contained in Dr. Pierce's great universal doctor book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is the most comprehensive medical work, in one volume, in the English language, and has enjoyed the greatest sale of any book published in this country. It contains 1,008 pages, fully illustrated. 680,000 have been sold at one dollar and a half each, bound in cloth. The profits of this enormous sale are now used in printing half a million free copies bound in strong manilla paper covers. To get one, you have only to send the above little COUPON NUMBER and twenty-one one-cent stamps (to pay cost of mailing only) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUPON
No. 212.

Over ninety pages of this great work are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women. Successful means of home-treatment are therein suggested, making it unnecessary to employ a physician, or to submit to his "examinations," and the stereotyped but generally useless "local treatment."

If French cloth-covered, embossed covers are desired, send ten cents extra—thirty-one cents in all, to cover only the postage and the extra cost of that more durable and beautiful style of binding. Send NOW, before all are given away.

A BREWER'S PETITION.

Asks for a Mandamus on Judge White, of Indiana County.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—George L. Dobernecker filed a petition in supreme court for a mandamus upon Judge Harry White, of Indiana county, to file a decree from which Dobernecker may appeal to the superior court. Judge White refused the petitioner's application for a brewer's license.

The following orders were made in western cases: Martin Metzger, appellant, vs borough of Beaver Falls, reargument ordered; Imbrie vs Manhattan life insurance company, ordered that prayer of petitioner be granted, and said cases are accordingly advanced and record admitted to the eastern district, day for argument to be fixed; McClosky, by near friend, vs Chautauqua lake ice company, reargument refused.

A NEGRO POISONER.

Belief Prevails That One Exists at New Castle, Pa.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 30.—The coroner's jury in the case of James Henry, the negro who died suddenly last Wednesday after eating his supper, held another meeting this evening. The two chemists who analyzed the stomach said they had found poison in sufficient quantities to produce death. The jury adjourned to await additional testimony.

A belief generally prevails that Henry was murdered. About a year ago Lewis Robinson died in much the same manner as Henry. Since then Bert Marks, another negro, almost died from poison in his food. The physicians and coroner say they believe there is a systematic poisoner at work among the negroes of this city.

GENERAL BOOTH EXPLAINS.

Did Not Contemplate Subordination of One Country to Another.

NEW YORK, March 31.—The "Independent" of this city recently cabled to General William Booth, of the Salvation Army, for a statement of his position and views upon the present disturbance within the ranks of that organization. General Booth responded by cable to the extent of 1,000 words. In conclusion he said: "Our American friends have been tempted to charge me with great folly. No plans of mine could possibly contemplate anything like the subordination of one nation to another in any form or in any degree.

NICKEL NOVEL VICTIMS.

Steal Horses and Revolvers and Start for the West.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 30.—Lee Dunbrack and Willie Smith, claiming to be from Pennsylvania, stole two horses and three revolvers at Elkins and started for the west. They were captured near Belington after a hot chase. Neither was over 13 years old, and both were victims of nickel novels. They were jailed to await the action of the grand jury.

GRAHAM HELD TO COURT.

Mercer County Treasurer Arrested and Released on Bail.

MERCER, Pa., March 30.—County Treasurer Graham was arrested this afternoon for embezzlement, at the instigation of J. Y. Templeton, of West Salem, and bound over to June court. John B. Mowry, George S. Humes, A. H. McElrath, W. D. Keck, Herman Frankel, W. M. Kech and S. D. Downs were taken as bail, which was fixed at $1,000.

MOTHER'S AWFUL CRIME.

Kills Herself and Her Three Little Children in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The asphyxiated bodies of Mrs. Olga Deuss and her three little children were found this morning by her husband, who is a prosperous jeweler. Mrs. Deuss left a note, indicating her intention to commit suicide, and that her children must die with her.

TWINS MARRY TWINS.

Novel Double Ceremony Performed in Wayne County, O.

WOOSTER, O., March 30.—Near Burban, Wayne county, last night twin brothers wedded twin sisters. Rev. Nathaniel Lewis performed the ceremonies that made Irene V. Repp wife of Vernon R. Stair and Idona V. Repp wife of Vertal R. Stair.

Egg Laying By Fishes.

It has been long known that there are several species of fish that lay an unthinkable number of eggs during each spawning season, but nothing like accurate figures were ever given until the learned Dr. Maunder gave the results of his experiments to the world. He found that the mackerel produces 454,651 eggs every year; the herring, 36,960; the cod, 3,686,760, but that the ling, the wonder of all egg-laying creatures, deposits 19,248,625 eggs on an average during each spawning season.

When in want of a good liniment, buy Salvation Oil, which costs only 25c.

To Locate a Floridan Colony.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

LANCASTER, O., March 31.—General Pugh Boyle Ewing, son of the elder Thomas Ewing, has gone to Florida to locate a colony of 130 German families from central Ohio near Lake Okeechobee, in Southern Florida. Many Catholic priests are interested in the movement.

Four Companies Chartered.

HARRISBURG, March 31.—Charters were granted to-day to the Blairsville manufacturing company of Indiana county, capital $30,000; the J. S. Gilliam merchandise company of Tyrone, Blair county, capital $30,000; Atlas glass company of Washington, capital $10,000; the East Duquesne land company of Pittsburg, capital $35,000.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

A SUGGESTION.—

Ladies at a distance of hundreds of miles will find equal satisfaction as to quality, style and low price in first-class, up-to-date merchandise, should they wish to shop by mail, as do city patrons find over the counters. First-class mail-order service, coupled with the principle of giving value—in many instances when we've done fortunate buying, more than value—received for every dollar expended here, has established this dept. on a basis not to be overthrown. The dept. stands ready to serve you on shortest notice.

Write our Mail Order for samples of new **Dress Goods.**

Specials.—Mohair Suitings, Matelasse and **Damasse** effects—gray, brown, green and blue mixtures—40 inches wide, **50** cents yd. Stylish **Melange Suitings**—brown, pink, gray, blue and green mixtures, 45 inches wide, **50c.**

The above and any other piece goods will be sent upon request. Also new Spring and Summer Catalogue free.

Penn Ave. and Fifth St.,
PITTSBURG.

STRENGTH, VITALITY, MANHOOD

W. H. PARKER, M. D., No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass., chief consulting physician of the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, to whom was awarded the GOLD MEDAL by the NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION for the PRIZE ESSAY on *Exhausted Vitality, Atrophy, Nervous and Physical Debility*, and all *Diseases* and *Weakness of Man*, CURES the *young*, the *middle-aged* and *old*. Consultation in person or by letter. Prospectus, with testimonials, FREE. Large book, THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION, THE PRIZE ESSAY, 300 pp., 125 invaluable prescriptions, full gilt, only $1.00 by mail, double sealed, secure from observation. fe18-ttsu-W-tf

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored,

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY

And all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength and tone given to every portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y

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DR. WHITTIER,

814 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA., as for many years past, devotes especial attention to the study and treatment of DEBILITATING NERVOUS DISEASES, physical decay, nervousness, lack of energy and ambition, impaired memory and sight, pimples, eruptions, devitalized blood, and unfitting for duties of business and society permanently cured. CONSTITUTIONAL BLOOD DISEASES, all forms of scrofula, affecting blood, skin, glands, throat and nose, causing wasting, general ill-health, and so diseasing the functions of the body as to render life miserable. Dr. Whittier makes a special study of each case, thus insuring reliable and scientific treatment and real cures. Consultation free and confidential. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. only. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, 814 Penn avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

HAVOC BY FLOODS.

Two Bridges in Tennessee Washed Out and Two Women Drowned. High Rivers in New York and Elsewhere.

BRISTOL, Tenn., March 30.—Two bridges of the South Atlantic & Ohio railroad, crossing the Holston river, were washed out to-day by a flood. Two women, names unknown, were drowned. The flood has done great damage to property.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 30.—Buffalo is under two to five feet of water, due to the overflow of Buffalo and Cazenovia creeks. Considerable damage was done to goods in cellars and house furniture.

Dispatches from different parts of the state show that floods are doing great damage at Lyons, where several manufacturing plants are submerged, and many streets are under water; at Rochester, where the West Shore tracks are under two feet of water, and at Senaca Falls, where the Senaca river is pouring through the streets, doing incalculable damage.

OAKVILLE, Ont., March 30.—Ice on Sixteen river broke up last night, and caused the biggest flood ever known here. An attempt was made to prevent the destruction of steamers in the harbor by chaining them, but despite all precautions two have sunk and half a dozen others were driven out into Lake Ontario, and have disappeared.

STRENGTH IN THEIR LEGS.

Indian Railway Laborers Cannot Do Much With the Arms.

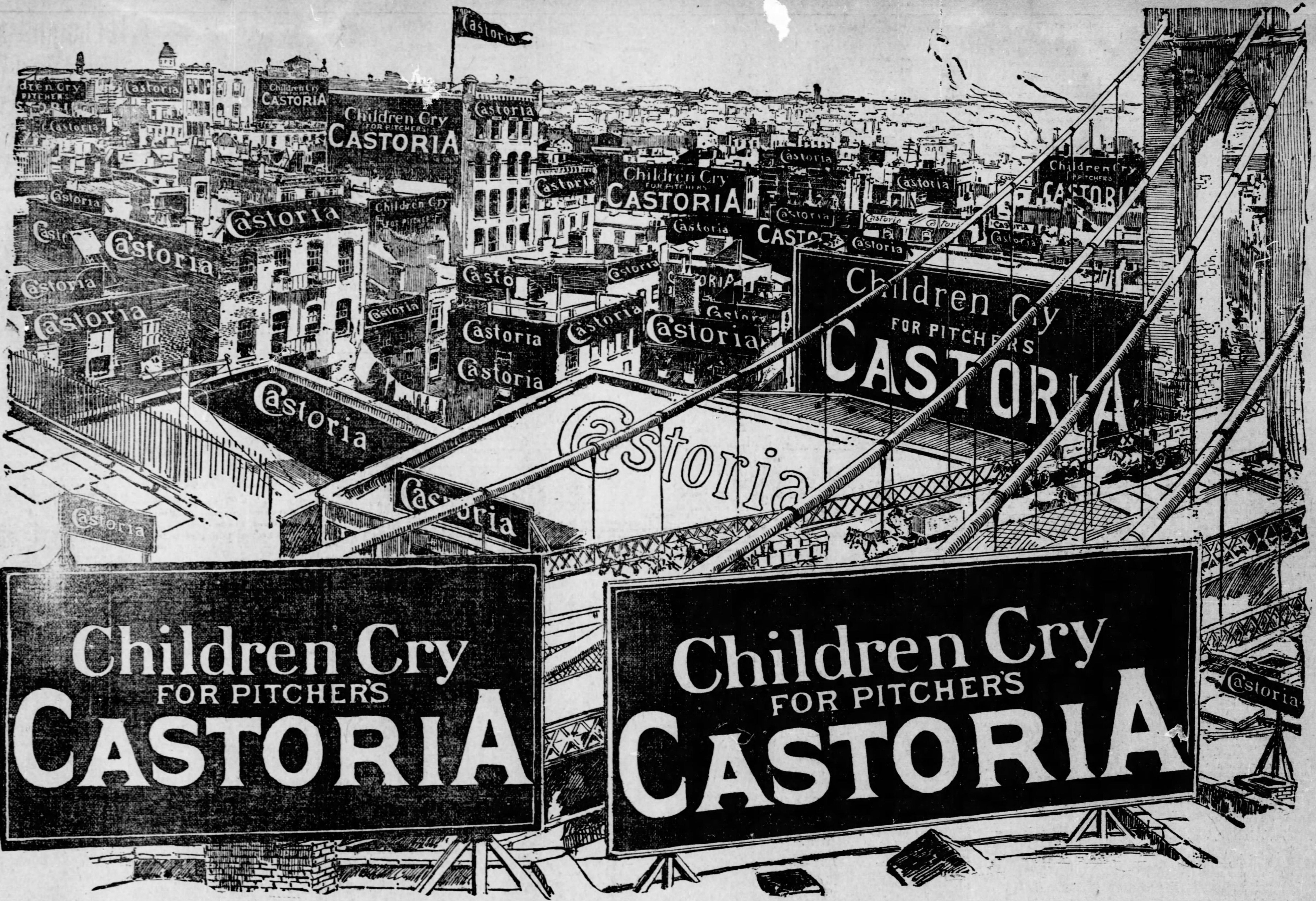
The laborers on the railways of northern India, the "Engineer" says, have very little strength in their arms, it all being in their legs. A shovel filled with ballast is more than one man cares to manipulate, consequetnly one man pushes the shovel under the ballast and another, by means of a rope attached near the lower end of the handle, drags the load along. This division of labor seems to do very well, and the men will manage to handle a reasonable amount of ballast if given sufficient time. The natives, having no strength in their arms, are not able to pump our handcars, but they can get on the rails behind a car and push it at a rate of 10 miles an hour on the level, one man running on each rail.

Husband Murdered by His Wife.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 30.—Arthur Wilson was murdered yesterday afternoo by his wife. The two had quarreled over a woman, Jessie Blair, who has been making her home with the Wilsons. The husband, claiming he had enough to do to support his own family, ordered Mrs. Blair from the house. His wife then fired two bullets into his head. Mrs. Blair is held as an accessory to the murder.

Body Eaten by Crows.

EBENSBURG, Pa., March 30.—The body of Dan Allen, an insane inmate of the Cambria county almshouse, was found about a quarter of a mile from that institution yesterday. Allen succeeded in getting through the transom during the severe weather about two weeks ago. His body was badly decomposed and had been eaten by crows.



Castoria
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria
Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA
Children Cry FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA

By permission of the New York HERALD.

WHAT YOU MAY SEE WHILE CROSSING THE BRIDGE.

A View of New York City Looking Up Manhattan Island and Across the Brooklyn Bridge.

CUBANS TORTURED TO DEATH.

Startling and Horrifying Exhibition of Bungling by Spanish Garroters at Havana--Made Even Army Officers Sick With Disgust.

HAVANA, March 31.—A startling exhibition of bungling in the execution by the garrote of five Cuban prisoners took place to-day. The men, classed as "murderers, violaters and incendiaries," belonging to Cayajabo, were recently sentenced to be garroted, and at 7 o'clock this morning a strong force of infantry was drawn up in the form of a square around the spot where the garrote had been erected. The instrument of execution, a chair with a post behind it, on which was fastened an iron collar and screw, which, when turned, strangles or breaks the neck of the victim, was set up by the famous executioner, Valentine Ruiz, who, for some reason not fully explained, acted upon this occasion as the assistant to his own assistant, instead of as the principal executioner.

At the hour the troops were drawn up the five prisoners were still in their dungeons receiving the ministrations of the priests. One man confessed himself to be guilty of the crimes charged against him, and asserted that his companions were innocent. The latter stoutly maintained their innocence to the last, and prayed that their deaths might be avenged upon those who had falsely sent them to the scaffold, and then the whole party was escorted inside the square formed by the soldiers.

First Victim Was Cool.

The man selected to be the first victim of the strangling machine quietly and coolly mounted the steps leading to the death chair, took his seat in an unconcerned manner, and actually seemed to smile as the cap was placed over his head after the iron collar had been adjusted. The man acting as executioner then twisted the lever, or screw handle, controlling the garrote, but he was evidently terribly nervaus, and this rendered him so weak that his hands slipped repeatedly from the lever. There were horrible, smothering, choking cries from the scaffold, and it was only after a long period of agony for the condemned man, and almost torture for the spectators, that the Cuban was pronounced dead from strangulation.

The executioners, priests, soldiers and prison officials present turned their heads away in horror and became deadly pale as the stifled sounds came from the sufferer. But this was only the beginning of the terrible performance.

The second victim was brought to the front and led up the steps to the scaffold by the priests and assistant executioner. Upon reaching the platform the unfortunate man made an effort to say something to the people surrounding him, but the executioner's hand was placed over his mouth, he was hastily bundled into the deadly chair, and in another moment the iron collar was around his neck, the cap was over his face and the first turns of the lever had been given.

Horrors Were Multiplied.

If the assistant executioner was nervous upon the occasion of the first killing, he was 10 times more so upon this occasion. He fumbled and fumed, alternately turning to a death-like whiteness and flushing crimson with excitement. The result was a more slow and fearful strangulation than the first, and another horrible experience for the spectators.

By this time the prison officials, the priests and officers in charge of the troops had endured so much that they openly denounced the acting executioner, and called upon him to get down from the scaffold and let another man take his place. Thereupon that official feverishly called upon the executioner-in-chief, Valentine Ruiz, who, from long experience, is looked upon as being an expert in his line, to come and help him out of his difficulty.

Ruiz, however, was almost as nervous and excited as his assistant, and fumbled badly as he handle the third Cuban. But Ruiz succeeded in accomplishing the execution in a shorter time and with less horror than his assistant, which was a great relief to everybody.

The fourth Cuban was then turned over to Ruiz for strangulation. By this time Ruiz was shaking all over, and he was much slower and considerably clumsier in sending the unhappy man out of the world. So much so that there was renewed murmuring at the official incapacity, and Ruiz stumbled away from the death post, insisting in choking tones that his assistant must finish the day's work.

Consequently, the assistant executioner again tried his hand at the terrible screw and was as unlucky as before, for there was another scene of horror which nearly caused strong men to faint before the fifth Cuban's life was pronounced extinct.

And then the bodies were carted away, the shame-faced executioners gathered up their sickening framework of accessories, the priests, prison and other officials hurried away, the troops were marched back to their quarters and another chapter had been added to the black history of Cuba.

NEGUS ORDERS A MASSACRE.

All the Prisoners and Sick in His Hands to Be Slaughtered—Osman Digna Threatening Sinkat.

ROME, March 31.—Negus Menelek has ordered the massacre of a number of prisoners and sick persons, who have fallen into the hands of his forces during the present campaign in Abyssinia.

A dispatch from Suakin says that Osman Digna and a large force of dervishes are threatening Sinkat.

WADY HALFA, Nubia, March 31.—Confirmation has been received here of the news from Suakin that Osman Digna with a large force is threatening Sinkat, which is only a little over 50 miles from Suakin. The dervishes are advancing northward in force, and an attack is expected in a short time.

LONDON, April 1.—A Cairo dispatch to the "Times" says: "The situation in the Suakin district is critical. The Egyptian forces are small, and it is highly desirable that Indian troops be sent to relieve the anxiety."

IN WIDOW LEET'S BEHALF.

Favorable Action on the Bill to Grant Her a Liberal Pension.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The house pensions committee has ordered a favorable report on Representative Dalzell's bill giving an increase of pension to Mrs. Sarah B. Leet, widow of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Leet, United States army. The bill as introduced called for a pension of $30 a month, but as reported from the committee the pension is fixed at $25.

Many residents of Pittsburg interested themselves in this bill and urged the committee to act favorably on it. Lieutenant-Colonel Leet was for a time assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Grant.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

RICH, YET STARVED HERSELF.

Wealth of Eliza Cock Found in Her Home at Bridgeport, Pa.—Bank Stock, Gold and Silver That Will Go to Indirect Heirs.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., March 31.—Dr. H. J. English, administrator of Miss Eliza Cock's estate, accompanied by W. A. Edmiston and a locksmith, ransacked her old dwelling last night, and found buried beneath a lot of old bedclothing a tin fruit jar, which, when broken open, revealed $2,142 50 in gold coin and $100 in silver. Some of the coin was old English coin, dated 1780. Some old rags tied up in knots also revealed money. There were two certificates of 50 shares of stock in the Nation Bank of Commerce of Pittsburg, valued at over $400 each; also, two checks from that bank for large sums that had never been cashed. She also had stock in the Monongahela bank, of this place. Her wealth is estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000.

Miss Cock was 89 years old, and lived alone in a house at Bridgeport. She was found dead on her kitchen floor, March 15, starved and frozen to death, and almost a skeleton. She left no will, and no direct heirs. Of all her wealth, 56 cents will go to the state, and the balance will be divided between Captain Carlton Cock, of Allegheny; Eli Bailey, of near Brownsville, and Eli B. Cock, of Bridgeport.

SEVERAL PENSION CLAIMS.

Kittanning Woman Gets $700 Arrears and $12 a Month.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Representative Heiner to-day introduced bills to pension W. F. Craile, of Leechburg, late member of the Seventh United States cavalry, at $12 a month, and to pension Tobias Stiveson, of Indiana county, late a private in company K, Seventh Pennsylvania volunteers, at $18 a month. A pension has been granted to Mrs. Margaret Haggerty, of Kittanning, at $12 a month and $700 arrears. Mr. Dalzell has introduced a bill to pay to the heirs of Howard Selover, mate, and George Richardson, seaman, of the light vessel No. 37, who were drowned in the cyclone of August, 1893, off Cape May, N. J. The claim is for clothing and effects lost in the wreck.

GLADSTONE OF AMERICA.

Horace Boies Indorsed for President by Iowa Democrats.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 30.—The first Democratic convention to select delegates to the state convention at Ottumwa, which will choose national delegates, met in Webster City, Hamilton county, to-day and adopted resolutions denouncing the present congress, deploring the possibility of a re-enactment of the McKinley law, and indorsing Horace Boise, of Iowa, for president, characterizing him as "the great commander, the Gladstone of America."

INSTRUCTED AGAINST CAMERON.

Official Returns From Republican Primaries in Butler.

BUTLER, Pa., March 30.—At the Republican county committee meeting to-day A. B. C. McFarland was elected county chairman. Quay was indorsed for president, with McKinley second choice. The state delegates were instructed to oppose Senator Cameron's selection as national delegate-at-large.

McKinley May Get New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., March 30.—The Republican state convention will meet here to-morrow. Hon. William E. Chandler will preside. There is a strong sentiment in favor of McKinley among the delegates. It is predicted, however, that the delegation will not be instructed.

Drank a Cupful of Paris Green.

ALLIANCE, O., March 31.—Mrs. Daniel Herbert, the wife of a wealthy and prominent citizen of Palmyra, committed suicide this forenoon by drinking a cupful of paris green. Mrs. Herbert was temporarily insane.

OPEN MUTINY AGAINST REED.

REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE TIRING OF THE CZAR'S DICTATORIAL SWAY.

MAY BREAK OUT ANY TIME.

First Sign of Trouble Nearly Resulted in Blows.

MILLIKEN BLAMED THE SPEAKER.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—An open and successful mutiny among house Republicans against Speaker Reed's policy is predicted before adjournment. Each day the rank and file of Republican membership grow more aghast at the prospects of adjourning without being allowed to take up public building and other bills of a like character which do so much to make or mar a member's prospects of renomination and re-election. Each day, likewise, as the returns on election of delegates to the St. Louis convention come in, members see that Reed's chances of securing the presidential nomination grow less and less. And with Reed's lessening prospects of nomination the members' fear of the czar decreases and their determination to take care of their own political fortunes, without regard to Reed's interests or desires, is strengthened.

A public display of feeling among members on the holding up of public building bills was made to-day in the committee on public buildings and grounds when Chairman Milliken and Representative White, of Chicago, a Republican member of the committee, almost came to blows in an altercation over an attempt on Milliken's part to force a final decision in the question of a site for a new government printing office in Washington.

Among some members of the committee there was a suspicion of a job in the printing office bill, and when Chairman Milliken sought to take it up there were vigorous protests from members who had bills of their own awaiting action. Representative White was especially bitter and outspoken in talking to the chairman and denouncing the policy of holding up public building bills. Other members showed by words and acts they fully indorsed White's remarks, and the feeling ran so high that a personal encounter seemed imminent, although at the time there was a large delegation of New York business men in the room waiting to be proceeded with.

During the heated discussion about the failure to act on public building bills Chairman Milliken cleared his skirts by declaring that the fault was not his, that he was acting under orders from the speaker of the house.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by J. F. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price, 75c per bottle.

BAYARD MAY RESIGN.

Ambassador to England Dissatisfied With the Censure of Congress. His Position Means a Heavy Drain on His Purse.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 30.—There is a strong supposition here that Ambassador Bayard is contemplating resigning from his post. While his friends refuse to give any definite particulars, they hint that Mr. Bayard is dissatisfied with the action of congress and also that the drain on his private purse necessary to keep up the dignity of his diplomatic position has reached such a point that he can no longer maintain it. The story is not confirmed by his son, Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., but certain developments indicate that the ambassador means to return to this country for at least an indefinite period.

DEATH IN THE FEAST.

Attendants at a Church Frolic Sickened by the Food.

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 31.—The death last night of B. A. McBryar, who lived near Harrison, has thrown the village into a ferment. On Saturday night McBryar and Richard Thomas ate ice cream and oysters at a church festival in the village. Immediately after both became sick. Thomas recovered, but McBryar grew worse until death relieved him. The symptoms in both cases indicated poisoning. It is said three-fourths of the attendants at the festival suffered more or less from the effects of something they had eaten. Mr. McBryar was 50 years old, and a brother of D. W. McBryar, of the Allegheny controller's office.

CAMERON FOR PRESIDENT.

Carter Says He Will Have Western and Northwestern Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Chairman Thos. H. Carter, of the national Republican executive committee, declared to-day that the west and northwest would send delegates to the St. Louis convention who would favor Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for president. Mr. Carter seemed confident that Cameron would have a great following by the time the convention is held.

MISS REICHART'S BODY EXHUMED.

Result of the Autopsy May Be Made Known To-Day.

SHARON, Pa., March 31.—Word was received from Hamilton, Canada, to-night that the body of Miss Ollie Reichart has been exhumed. The jury, after viewing the body, adjourned to give the doctors time to make an analysis of the stomach. The result of the autopsy will not be known until to-morrow.

Shot Her Husband in the Eye.

GREENSBURG, Pa., March 31.—Last night Mrs. William Wallace, of Herminie, fatally shot her husband in the eye. The couple quarreled because Wallace insisted on having drinking bouts with fellow-miners at his home. Mrs. Walace claims the shooting was accidental.

An Icy Foot Bath.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 31.—George Saget, of Glenville, while delirious with fever, left his bed and walked a mile through snow to the river. He was found with both feet sticking through the ice and his body frozen almost stiff. He may recover, but will lose both feet.

Ohio Postmaster Arrested.

MASSILLON, O., March 31.—A United States marshal arrested M. S. Card, postmaster at West Lebanon, this afternoon. Card is said to have opened a registered letter, from which he abstracted a portion of the contents.

New Governor for Arizona.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president has sent to the senate the nomination of Benjamin J. Franklin, of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

NEW YORK'S UP-TO-DATE MERCHANTS A GREAT FEATURE.

Notes Picked Up on the Way Over.

This accompanying reproduction from the New York "Herald" of a section of New York city and the Brooklyn bridge illustrates the advantage that advertisers have taken of the enormous traffic between these two great cities. While there are other concerns than the one shown represented, the great preponderance of these particular signs evidently induced the "Herald" to give to its readers a general idea of what the patrons of the bridge are confronted with the year round.

The Brooklyn bridge, than which, perhaps excepting the London bridge, there is no other equally famous the world over, connects the two cities from Park row, New York, to Sands street, Brooklyn. It is a grand structure, and the local authorities are making it still more elaborate by the addition of imposing entrances in each city.

Work on the bridge was begun January 2, 1870, and the public had the pleasure of watching its progress for 13 years. It was opened to the public May 24, 1883, and from that date to the present time has had an enviable record.

Considering the service since rendered and the fact that the bridge had become a public necessity, the cost, which startled some people at the time of its completion, is not excessive. Fifteen millions of dollars cannot exactly be called a bagatelle by the majority of the residents of Greater New York, but it is not such an enormous sum when expended for such a benefit as the bridge has proven to be.

The bridge, by the way, is quite a money maker. If you walk over you are not required to pay, but that's as far as your privileges extend. You are not allowed to hang over the outer rails and gaze at the river below in a pensive manner, and if you carry a suspicious looking bundle which might contain a diving outfit you are arrested at once as an intending imitator of "Steve Brodie," the bridge jumper, actor, saloon owner and real estate dealer.

If you decide to forego the pleasures of the promenade and ride in one of the company's cars the privilege will cost you 3 cents. Better pay a nickel and get two tickets. If you are riding horseback you must give up 3 cents for your steed. The company has not yet started a bargain sale in horse tickets, so there will be no advantage in buying two tickets for your charger. A horse and vehicle are taxed 5 cents, and if you are sitting behind a pair of steppers the tariff will be a dime. Each extra horse above two attached to a vehicle is charged for at the rate of 3 cents.

The bridge is just 85 feet wide and has a river span of 1,595 feet 6 inches. Each land span has a length of 930 feet. The length of the Brooklyn approach is 971 feet, and that of the New York approach 1,562 feet 6 inches. The total length of the carriage-way is 5,989 feet, and the total length of the bridge, with extensions, 6,537 feet.

The clear height of the bridge in center of the river span above high water, at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, is 135 feet. The height of the floor at the towers, above high water, is 119 feet 3 inches.

There are four cables, the diameter of each being 15¾ inches. The length of each single wire in the cables is 3,578 feet 6 inches. The ultimate strength of each cable is 12,000 tons. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder 15¾ inches in diameter. The permanent weight suspended from the cables is 14,680 tons.

For the year ended December 1, 1894, 41,714,235 passengers were carried by the bridge cars alone, and the receipts from this source amounted to $1,111,815, and from the carriage-way, $87,268.

A magnificent view of the river and harbor is afforded, as well as that of both cities, Governor's island, Bedloe's island and the statue of liberty. To the south lies Brooklyn; its broad area carrying the vision as far as the eye will reach. To the north, New York; its marble sky-scraping buildings, golden domes, huge chimneys and noted spires all combine to photograph on the mind one grand panorama never to be forgotten. Not the least interesting feature of the free exhibition is the multiplicity of strikingly conspicuous signs, notwithstanding many people are of the opinion that they mar the general view.

A CASE OF FOISTING.

Dissatisfaction in Irish Circles Over Roche's Selection.

LONDON, March 30.—There is much excitement in Irish circles over the election of the Hon. James Burke Roche, brother of Lord Fermoy, to parliament as the home rule candidate for Killarney. The successful candidate was married to a daughter of Frank Work, of New York, and she secured a divorce from him some years ago.

The "Freeman" says the convention which selected Roche as a candidate was in absolute ignorance of the charges against his character, and admits the necessity of a searching investigation.

The "Independent" says: "It was mainly on Mr. Healy's recommendation that Roche was accepted. It is the worst case of foisting ever known in Ireland."

Dr. J. E. Kenney, Parnellite member of parliament for College Green, Dublin, will retire from parliament. The Parnellites have selected to succeed him J. L. Carew, ex-member of parliament for Kildare. In the last election Dr. Kenney was returned unopposed.

STRONG MEETS HIS FATHER.

The Old Man Wept When He Greeted the Accused.

AKRON, O., March 31.—Anson B. Strong, who is under arrest accused of the murder of Alvin Stone and his wife, spent a restless night in jail, and toward morning told his keeper that he had gone to the Erie railroad yards in Kent, Saturday night, and sat down back of a tool house. It was raining, and he stayed there just to kill time. This tool house is less than two miles from the scene of the murder.

Strong's father, 79 years old, learned today of his son's arrest, and called at the prison to see him. They had met but once in 25 years. The father wept bitterly when he greeted the accused man, but the latter was very calm. Strong asked several visitors to-day for a knife.

Ira Stillson is still living, and may recover. To-night there is a greater crowd than ever about the city prison and company B and battery F are still under arms. Violent talk is heard on every hand.

Regulating Election Boards' Pay.

Special to The Pittsburg Post.

COLUMBUS, O., March 31.—The house to-day defeated the Hard bill providing that election judges shall not assist any voter to mark his ballot unless he is physically unable to do it. The resignation of Representative Ruehrwein, of Cincinnati, who has been appointed state commissioner of labor statistics, was presented and accepted. The house passed the Meyers bill providing that election officers shall receive $3 per day for services instead of per election.

Echoes From Capitol Corridors.

S. B. Harper was yesterday appointed postmaster at Reno, Venango county, Pa., vice H. E. Adams, resigned.

Will positively cure sick headache and prevent its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small pill. Small dose. Small price.

THE LOCAL STOCK MARKET.

A VERY DULL OPENING, BUT SOME TRADING WAS DONE ON THE LAST CALL.

A FEW GAINS ESTABLISHED.

Phillie a Shade Stronger, Birmingham Traction Firmer.

SWITCH AND CABLE BOTH HIGHER.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

The local speculative market opened as dull as usual and no business was done on the first and second calls. The market was listless on the two boards, and no fluctuations of importance marked the proceedings. On the last call the demand for securities widened somewhat and as a consequence the market assumed a better tone, a few fractional advances being made in some of the favorites. Philadelphia gas advanced a fraction, Birmingham traction moved up ¼, Switch and Signal made a gain, Monongahela water was firm and Cable was higher and strong at 105 bid. The business of the three calls aggregated 874 shares of stock.

In the natural gas group there was an inquiry for Ohio Valley gas at 28, with none offered, while Peoples pipeage closed a trifle higher at 14¼ bid. Philadelphia gas sold at 19½@19⅝, and on the improved demand advanced to 19½ bid, at which it closed. After the sales in Phillie it was offered with considerable freedom at 18⅝. West Penn gas and Wheeling gas did not change.

In the traction group there was a moderate demand for Birmingham traction and two transactions were made at 15½, and the bid price advanced from 15 to 15¼, which was the closing figure. Pleasant Valley was unchanged at 18 bid, and Central traction was offered at 29, but there was no demand. No other tractions were mentioned.

There was a demand for Switch and Signal common and the bid price advanced from 16 to 16½. The preferred Switch did not change, as against previous quotations. Standard underground cable was strong and on a demand for 100-share lots advanced to 105 bid, while 107 was asked. Air Brake was neglected, and 64½ was bid for American brake.

There was some disposition manifested on the last call to trade in the electric group, but the only result was an increase in the number of quotations. Westinghouse electric second preferred was offered at 54½, and the second preferred stock was quoted at 30 bid, 31 asked. The market closed quiet and steady.

M. Kleinschmidt has applied for membership in the Pittsburg stock exchange.

A lot of 20 shares of Pleasant Valley was offered at 18½, and for quotable lots 18 was bid.

On the last call 105 was bid for 100 shares of Standard underground cable.

Oliver mining company was offered at par, and 40 shares of Monongahela water were offered at 26¼.

On the last call a block of 714 shares of Burrell water company stock was offered for account of whom it may concern, and the block was sold to Hill & Co. at $500.

A small lot of Union national bank stock was offered at 525 on the last call and 500 was bid. The last previous sale of this stock was about a year ago at 510.

The final bid on quotable lots of Birmingham traction was 15¼, while for small lots an advance of ¼ was made over this price.

An authority gave it as his opinion to-day that Tobacco will sell over par soon.

To-day Armour offered 25 puts on May corn at 28¾c, good during April, at $2 25 per thousand.

The following are the nominal prices for next week: May wheat, calls 67c, puts 61c; May corn, calls 29⅞c, puts 29¼c.

At Chicago to-day calls on May corn were quoted at 30¾c, puts 28½c, good throughout April at $1 25 per thousand.

A block of 25 shares of Union switch and signal common was offered at 16¾, and 16½ was bid for 100 shares. The quotations on preferred Switch are nominal.

The Farmers deposit national bank has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable forthwith free of tax.

The City deposit bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent, payable on demand.

St. Paul is now selling at about 75. In July last this stock brought 70. Between July 1, 1895, and March 1, 1896, the company's net earnings were $2,860,894 greater than in the correspondingk eight months of the preceding year. The dividend on the stock has been doubled. And yet the stock is but 5 points above the level of last July, though enjoying a much larger recovery from last December's panic than the average.

The Citizens, Fort Pitt, Allegheny, Pittsburg and Duquesne traction companies formally passed into the control of the Consolidation traction company to-day. The traction stocks were practically neglected, but three members of the group being mentioned.

Armstrong & Co. say: If anything ever comes to stimulate any good buying here, the market would advance easily.

Lindblom & Co. say: Hog products are finding some good friends again, who are willing to buy on all breaks. Lard is lower than ever known and that should be argument for buying and not for selling it, as the local crowd seems to think.

Sproul & Co.'s grain letter says: Trade is narrow and a few of our most prominent operators are concentrated on the bear side.

To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $271,641,748; gold reserve, $128,646,460.

The closing bids and offers were as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
All'y Nat	....	63	Hand St. B.	....	86
Bank of P.	104	....	Luster Min.	11½	....
Com. Nat.	101¾	105	All'y Co. L.	....	100
Citizens N.	61	....	West. El. 1st	....	54½
Iron City N.	82	....	do. 2d	30	31
M. & M. Nat.	76¼	....	Mon. Water	25¾	26¼
Mer. Tr. Co.	115	....	Union S. Co.	....	52
Birm. In.	52	....	U. S. & S.	16½	16¾
C. V. Gas	5	....	do. pref.	35	45
O. V. Gas	28	....	S. U. Cable	105	107
P.N.G. & P.	14¼	....	Am. Brake	64½	....
Phila. Co.	19½	19⅝	BONDS.		
W. Pa. Gas	45	50	Bir. Tr. 5s	....	99
Wheel. Gas	....	18	Duq. Tr. 5s	103	104½
Cent. Trac.	....	29	P., C. & M. 5s	102½	....
P. V. Trac.	18	18½	Cit. Tr. 5s*	....	109½
Bir. Trac.	15¼	16			

*Ex-coupon.

The following sales were made:

Third call—5 shares Philadelphia company at 19½; 100 shares Philadelphia company at 19⅝; 714 shares Burrell water company at $500 for the lot; 50 shares Birmingham traction at 15¼; 5 shares Birmingham traction at 15½.

MONETARY.

The local money market is firm and unchanged, at 6 per cent on time and call loans. The clearing house figures are as follows:

Yesterday's exchanges	$3,013,796 09
Yesterday's balances	541,878 96
Same day last week:	
Exchanges	$2,439,991 44
Balances	200,783 33
Same day last year:	
Exchanges	$2,703,899 05
Balances	597,527 37

NEW YORK, April 1.—Money on call firmer at 2@4 per cent; last loan, 2½; closed, 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 88¾@4 89 for demand and $4 87¾@4 88 for 60 days; posted rates, $4 88½@4 89; commercial bills, $4 87¼. Silver certificates, 68¼@68½. Bar silver, 68⅛c.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Clearings, $88,869,356; balances, $5,761,329.

BOSTON, April 1.—Clearings, $16,099,918; balances, $1,655,939.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Clearings, $10,383,186; balances, $1,389,509.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Clearings, $308,124; balances, $109,997.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Clearings, $2,338,266; balances, $275,602.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Money steady; on call at 6 per cent; on time at 6@7 per cent; New York exchange at 25c premium. Sterling posted rates, on demand at $4 90; on 60 days' time at $4 89. Bank clearings, $20,433,127.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Clearings, $1,445,327. New York exchange—Bank, $1 50 per $1,000 premium; commercial, 25c per $1,000 discount.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Clearings, $3,778,636; balances, $431,936. Money, 6@8 per cent. New York exchange, 25c premium bid, 50c premium asked.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Money, 4½@6 per cent. New York exchange, 50c premium. Clearings, $2,348,250.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Tobacco the Feature and the Curb Bid Reached 95 on the Dividends. General Market Listless.

NEW YORK, April 1.—To-day's stock market indirectly indicated the source of yesterday's animation, reflecting a decided diminution of the short interest. People who had appreciated the situation were inclined to look to-day for a lively advancing speculation, and they were disappointed. The volume of business showed a considerable falling off, and the operations were poorly distributed, with the activity in the industrials as a group entirely disproportionate to the movement in the railway list.

Tobacco figured for nearly one-third of the entire dealings, recording sales of 41,800 shares. The speculation in this stock overshadowed in interest the trading in the other shares, owing to the continued adroit manipulation and the long-drawn out agitation regarding a possible compromise with the opposing interests, and the dividend action likely to be taken by the directors at to-day's meeting. The directors were in session the greater part of the day, and the dividend announcements were withheld until long after the close of business on the exchange. The stock moved in erratic fashion in response to various estimates as to the probable amount of the dividend.

At the outset weakness was evident, the price receding 1⅜ per cent to 88¾. At the low level the inside buying caused a rally to 90¾, a reaction to 88¾ followed, and in the late dealings another rally to 89¾. In the street late in the afternoon bids of 93 to 95 were reported on the dividend announcement.

The directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, a dividend in cash of 2 per cent and an extra disbursement of 20 per cent in scrip on the common stock. The scrip dividend is estimated with the stock at 90 as equal to $1,800 on 20 full shares, or at 95, the curb bid price, it would be equal to $1,900 on 20 full shares.

The general market opened firm, but soon shaded off slightly all around. The bulls soon interposed and checked the reactionary tendency. Sugar advanced 1¼, and important fractional gains were reported in Burlington, Rock Island, Distilling, and a few other shares. Manhattan jumped 2 per cent to 107½ on the news of the approval of the extension privileges by Mayor Strong.

Reading was in good demand late in the day, and rose 1¼ per cent. The bonds of the company were more actively traded in at advancing prices. The afternoon speculation presented but few features of interest. London was alternately a buyer and seller, but its operations were not large. In the final dealings a general selling movement occurred, causing recessions of fractions from the best figures of the day. This movement was ascribed to revived rumors of impending gold exports. The closing was dull and heavy.

Bonds were active and higher with special strength in the Reading and Northern Pacific issues. The sales were $2,000,000.

Governments were well held on dealings of $77,000.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The "Evening Post's" London financial cablegram says: The stock markets were again to-day under the influence of the approaching Easter holidays and business was practically at a standstill. The publication of full particulars of the Norfolk & Western plan excites little interest. Americans were generally steady. The Chinese loan has probably been covered about four times, including the underwriting.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., No. 78 Fourth avenue, members of the New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos. Bids.	Close Mh.31
A., T. & S. F.	16	16¼	16	15⅞	16
Am. Cot. Oil Co.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15	15
do. pref.	62½	62½	62½	62½	62
Am. S. Ref. Co.	117¼	118	116¾	117½	117¼
do. pref.	101	101	101	100¾	100⅞
Am. Tobacco Co.	89⅝	90¾	88¼	87¾	89¾
Balto. & Ohio	18½	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	18½
Canada Southern	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	48¾
Canadian Pacific	....	....	....	54½	54½
Chi. G. Tr. Rcts.	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67½	67⅞
C., B. & Q.	77¾	78⅛	77⅜	77⅝	77⅝
C., H. V. & T.	....	....	....	15¾	15½
Consolidated Gas	153	153½	153	152⅞	152
C., C., C. & St. L.	36¼	36½	36¼	36¼	36¼
Chesa. & Ohio	16¼	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
D., L. & W.	161½	161½	161¼	160½	160
Del. & Hudson	....	....	....	126½	126¾
D. & C. F. Co.	17¾	18⅝	17¾	18⅛	....
Erie	....	....	....	14½	14½
Gen. Electric Co.	37¼	37½	36⅞	37¼	37
Illinois Central	....	....	....	94	95
L. S. & M. S.	146½	147	146½	146	146¼
L. E. & W.	....	....	....	17¼	18
do. pref.	70	70	70	69½	69½
Louis. & Nash	50¼	50⅝	50	50¼	50¼
Michigan Central	....	....	....	93	93¾
Manhattan Con.	105½	107½	105½	106¼	105
Missouri Pacific	24⅝	24½	24⅛	24	24¼
Nat. Lead Co.	....	....	....	23¾	23¾
do. pref.	86⅝	86⅞	86½	86¼	86⅝
N. Y. Central	96¼	96¼	96	95⅞	96
N. Y. & N. E.	....	....	....	40	40
N. J. Central	....	....	....	104	105
N. Y., O. & W.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
Norf. & West.	....	....	....	1½	1½
do. pref.	....	....	....	6⅜	6⅜
Northwest	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103¼	103
Northern Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
do. pref.	11½	11⅝	11½	11½	11¼
N. American Co.	....	....	....	5¼	5⅛
Omaha	....	....	....	39⅜	39⅜
Pacific Mail	27½	27½	27¼	27	27
Pullman Car Co.	....	....	....	153	153
P., C., C. & St. L.	....	....	....	16	16
do. pref.	....	....	....	56	56
Reading	11	11⅝	10⅞	11¼	10⅜
Rock Island	71¾	72¼	71⅝	71½	71⅜
Southern Ry.	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅜	8⅞
do. pref.	29⅞	30	28⅞	29¼	30
St. Paul	75¼	75⅝	75	75	75¼
do. pref.	....	....	....	125⅝	125½
Tenn. C. & I.	28¾	29¼	28¾	29	28¾
Texas & Pacific	8	8	8	8	8¼
Union Pacific	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7½
U. S. Rubber Co.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26¾
U. S. Cordage Co.	....	5	....	5	4⅜
do. pref.	10	10	10	9¾	9¼
U. S. Leather	9	9¼	9	9	9⅜
do. pref.	62¼	62⅜	61⅝	61⅝	62
Wabash	....	....	....	6⅞	6½
do. pref.	18	18¼	18	17⅞	18
W. U. Tel.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅜	84⅜	84¼
W. & L. E.	9½	9⅞	9½	9⅝	9⅜
do. pref.	....	....	....	32	33
Wisconsin Cent.	....	....	....	2⅜	....

Furnished by Whitney & Stephenson, senior Pittsburg members of the New York stock exchange, at No. 57 Fourth avenue (old style):

U. S. 5s, reg.	113⅝	C. P. 1sts of '95	102
do. 5s, coup.	113⅝	D. & R. G. 7s	†114
do. 4s, reg.	108¾	do. 4s	88
do. 4s, coup.	*109½	Erie 2ds	70
do. 2s, reg.	95	G. H. & S. A. 6s	†105
do. new 4s, reg.	116⅝	do. 7s	100
do. new 4s, coup.	116⅝	H. & T. Cent. 5s	108
Pacific 6s of '95	102	do. 6s	*104½
Ala., Class A	107	M. K. T. 1st 4s	85¾
do. Class B	107	do. second 4s	59¼
do. Class C	100	Mutual Union 6s	113½
do. Currency	100½	N. J. C. gen. 5s	115
La. new con. 4s	97	North. Pac. 1sts	115¼
Missouri 6s	100	do. 2ds	109¾
N. Carolina 6s	*119½	do. 3ds	73½
do. 4s	103	Northwest cons	139¼
S. Car. non-fund	¼	do. S.F. deb. 5s	110½
Tenn. new set 6s	85	R. G. W. 1sts	75
do. 5s	*108	St. Paul con. 7s	128¾
do. old 6s	60	do. C. & P. W. 5s	113½
Va. Centuries	61	St. L. & I. M. g. 5s	*77½
do. deferred	6	St. L. & S. F. g. 6s	108
Atchison 4s	79	Texas Pac. 1sts	88¾
do. second A	26¼	do. 2ds	22¾
Can. So. 2ds	†104½	U. P. 1sts of '96	103½
L. & N. Un'd 4s	78¾	West Shore 4s	105⅛
O. R. & N. 1sts	110	Southern 5s	91⅝

*Ex-interest. †Offered.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 141,876 shares, including the following:

Am. Tobacco	43,700	Louis. & Nash	6,400
Atchison	3,000	Reading	5,300
Am. Sugar	13,900	Rock Island	4,000
C., B. & Q.	7,700	St. Paul	11,700
D. & C. F. Co.	6,300		

Boston Stocks.

A., T. & S. F.	16	Mexican Central	10⅞
Am. Sugar	117¾	N. Y. & N. E.	80
do. pref.	100½	Old Colony	176¼
Bay State Gas	10¼	Ore. Short Line	8⅝
Bell Telephone	202½	Rubber	26½
Boston & Albany	208	San Diego	10
Boston & Maine	168⅝	Union Pacific	7⅜
do. pref.	155½	West End	68
C., B. & Q.	77½	do. pref.	84¼
Edison El., Ill.	135	West. Electric	30
Fitchburg	95	do. pref.	52¼
General Electric	36⅞	Wisconsin Cent.	2⅞
do. pref.	70		

Philadelphia Stocks.

Closing quotations received over Henry Sproul & Co.'s private wire:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Penn. R. R.	53⅝	54	United G. Im.	69⅝	70
Leh. Valley	34¼	35	C. Tr., N. J.	21	24
Leh. Nav.	41½	42¼	Storage	29¼	29½
Met. Trac.	105	105¼	Weisbach	59½	60
Phila. Trac.	69⅝	69¾	Union	15¼	15½
Ind. Trac.	23	24			

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Pig iron weak; Scotch southern, $11 00@13 25; American northern, $11 00@13 50. Copper steady; brokers' price, $10 75; exchange, $10 62½@10 75. Lead easy; brokers' price, $3 00; exchange, $3 05@3 10. Tin easy; straits, $13 25@13 45; plates weak. Spelter quiet; domestic, $4 10@4 15.

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

Better Feeling in Coffee, With Some Grades Firmer—Rice Outlook Is Encouraging—Sugar Higher.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

The market as a whole is quite strong. Mochas are feeling the effect of the Soudan war rumors, as was anticipated, and the tendency is strongly upward all along the line in milds. The call for stock is more active also, the statements regarding the scarcity of desirable lots being accepted by the trade and acted upon whenever anything of real value presents itself for purchase.

Javas are firm at current quotations, and the call for these coffees is also a little more noticeable, especially on the finer grades.

All indications point to a substantial decrease in the world's supplies during the month of March, although the amount of Brazilian coffee in sight in the United States now is nearly 35,000 bags more than the stock reported a year ago, being 460,474 bags, against 425,826 then.

The demand for rice, which has been exceptionally good for some time past, continues, and the outlook is exceedingly ensouraging, particularly in the domestic sorts, with the market ruling in the sellers' favor. While better grades are by no means neglected, the call for common to fair is visibly enlarged. The off-grade is just as good for food as the best so long as sound and clean.

Refined sugar has been advanced 1-16c per pound.

Country Produce.

BEANS—Domestic pea, $1 00@1 10 per bushel; lima, fancy bags, 3½@4c per lb; red kidney, $1 00@1 15 per bushel.

BERRIES—Strawberries, Florida, 35@50c per quart; cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy boxes, $3 25@3 50; Jersey boxes, $1 50@2 50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOWER—1¼@1½c.

BUTTER—Creameries, extras, 23@24c; firsts, 19@20c; gathered cream creameries, 17c; fair to choice dairy, 15@18c; low grades, 8@10c.

CHEESE—New York, fall make, 10½@11c; Ohio, fall make, 9½@10c; Wisconsin Swiss, 13@13½c; Ohio Swiss, 11@11½c; imported Swiss, 23@24c; limberger, October make, 12c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $5 00@6 00 per barrel; new apple, pure, $3 50@4 50; crab apple, $6 00@7 00.

EGGS—New laid, nearby, 11½@12c; southern fresh, 11c; goose eggs, 80@90c; duck eggs, 25@30c.

GREEN APPLES—Fancy, $3 25@3 50 per barrel; choice, $2 50@2 75 per barrel; common, 75c@$1 00 per barrel.

HONEY—White clover, 15@16c.

NEW VEGETABLES—Florida tomatoes, fancy, carrier, $3 00@5 00; ordinary, $1 00@1 50; lettuce, 45@55c per half bushel basket; cucumbers, fancy, per dozen, $1 25@1 50; radishes, per dozen, 15@40c; onions, 10@25c; rhubarb, per dozen, 50@85c; beans, green and wax, $2 50@3 00; spinach, per barrel, $2 50@3 00; kale, per barrel, $1 50@2 00.

OLD VEGETABLES—Cabbage, per pound, 3c; Danish, per ton, $30 00@35 00; cabbage, choice domestic, per barrel, $1 50@2 00; Florida, $3 00@3 50 per crate; celery, fancy, 75c@$1 00 per dozen bunches; turnips, 60c@$2 00 per barrel; parsnips, $2 00@2 25 per barrel.

ONIONS—Prime yellow, per bushel, 30@35c; per barrel, 90c@$1 00; red, 75c@$1 00 per barrel; Spanish, per crate, 75@90c; onion sets, fancy yellow, per bushel, $1 50@2 00; do. white, $2 00@2 25; ordinary, $1 25@1 50.

PEAS—Green, 85@90c per bushel; split, $3 90@4 00 per barrel; Scotch, bags, 85@87c.

POTATOES—Sales on track, choice stock, per bushel, 20@25c; fancy Rose, per bushel, 25@30c; Illinois sweets, $3 00@3 25 per barrel; extra fancy Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 00; seconds do., $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live chickens, choice hens, per pair, 80@90c; mixed and light, 60@70c; light broilers, 55@75c; turkeys, per pound, 14@15c; ducks, per pair, 75@90c; geese, $1 00@$1 25; guineas, per pair, 25@30c. Dressed poultry, fancy chickens, per lb, 14@15c; turkeys, 16@18c; ducks, 15@16c; geese, 10@12c.

SALT—No. 1, 80c per barrel; No. 1 extra, 90c per barrel.

TROPICAL FRUITS—California oranges, navels, fancy, $3 25@3 50; Jamaica oranges, $4 00@4 50 per box; lemons, Messina, $2 00@2 75 per box; cocoanuts, $3 50@4 00 per 100; bananas, 75c@$1 50 per bunch; Almeria grapes, fancy, $4 00@6 50 per barrel.

VINEGAR—Domestic wine, barrels, 15c; apple juice, barrels, 12@13c; commercial, barrels, 7c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Maple syrup, new, 70@75c per gallon; maple sugar, 8@10c; sweet corn, 5@5½c per pound; hominy, $2 20@2 35 per barrel; pickles, barrels, $3 80@4 25; feathers, choice, geese, 30@40c per pound; do. mixed, 20@25c; beeswax, good to choice yellow, 27@28c; peanuts, per bushel, fancy, $1 30; choice, $1 10; 100 packages in case, $3 75; country tallow, 4c.

Groceries.

SUGARS—Standard cubes, 5.59c; powdered, 5.59c; cutloaf, 5.97c; granulated, 5.34c; granulated in bags, 5.34c; confectioners' A, 5.22c; soft white, 4.93@4.97c; yellow, 4.28@4.66c. Above prices apply only to Pittsburg and Allegheny. At points outside city equality plan applies.

ROASTED COFFE—Standard packages, 21.25@21.50c; fancy packages, 22.25@25.50c. Loose—Choice Mocha, 33½c; Java, 33½c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c; fancy Caracas, 28½c; golden Rio, 26½c; Rio, 19½@21c; Mexican, 25¼@26½c.

GREEN COFFEE—Fancy Mocha, 30½c; Java, 30½c; Rio, No. 1, 19c; Maracaibo, 23½c; fancy Caracas, 25½c; Mexican, 22½c.

OILS—Carbon, 110 degrees, 8c; Ohio, legal test, 9¼c; prime white, 150 degrees, 9c; water-white, 9½c; carnadine, 12¼c; Elaine, 14½c; miners', 25@30c.

RICE—Fancy head, 6@6½c; choice, 5¼@6c; fancy Japan, 5@5¼c; crystal, 3½c; choice Louisiana, 4¾@5c.

SYRUP—Fancy sugar, 24@26c; corn, 16@18½c; blackstrap, 12c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Fancy, 34@36c; strictly choice, 30@32c; choice, 28@29c; prime, 25@26c.

FRUIT—Ondara fancy raisins, boxes, 7¼c; California sultana, seedless, boxes, 5¾c; London layers, boxes, 90c@$1 00; Muscatels, 3¼@5½c; imported golden sultana, 24-lb boxes, 7½c; currants, 3¼@7c per lb; California prunes, in boxes, 3¼@9c; citron, 10½@11c; lemon peel, 8½@9c; orange peel, 11@11½c; raspberries, in boxes, 21@22c; pitted cherries, 11c; apples, 6¼@7½c; peaches, 6@15c.

CANNED GOODS—Standard peaches, $1 50@1 60; extra peaches, $1 70@1 80; seconds, $1 10@1 15; pie peaches, 75@80c; corn, 70c@1 10; beans, 45c@$1 90; cherries, $1 85@1 90; mushrooms, $2 10@2 35; pears, $1 35@1 75; peas, marrowfat, 85@95c; early June, 95c@$1 05; French, $1 30@2 10 per dozen; pineapples, $1 45@1 80; plums, 2½-lb, $1 45; pumpkins, 3-lb, 75c; strawberires, 2-lb, 80c; raspberires, 2-lb, $1 00; succotash, 2-lb, 95c; tomatoes, 65c@$1 90; mackerel, $1 20; sardines, imported, 100 cans in case, $1 15@1 75; domestic do., per dozen, 35@70c; salmon, 95c@$1 90 per dozen; chipped beef, $1 90@2 00; corned beef, 14-lb, $14 50; 2-lb, $1 90@1 95; roast beef, 2-lb, $1 90@1 95.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 2, large barrels, $23 00; halves, $11 87; quarters, $6 25; kits, $1 45@1 90; No. 2 mess mackerel, halves, $12 00; quarters, $6 25; Holland herring, white hoop, per keg, 48c; codfish, shredded, 85@90c per dozen.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Quotations are for carload lots; jobbers charge a small advance for smaller quantities.)

FLOUR—Spring patents, $3 45@3 65; do. straight, $3 30@3 50; winter patents, $3 50@3 70; straight winter, $3 35@3 55; clear winter, $3 25@3 45; spring bakers, $2 70@2 90; rye flour, $2 65@2 80; low grades, $2 35@2 55.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, 77c; spring wheat, 74½c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 34¼@34½c; high mixed shelled, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 yellow ear, 35¾@36c; high mixed do., 34@34¼c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy hay, $16 00@16 25; No. 2 hay, $14 50@14 75; No. 1 clover hay, $14 25@14 50; No. 1 mixed clover and timothy hay, $15 00@15 25; No. 1 prairie hay, $11 50@12 00; packing hay, $9 00@9 25; loose from country wagons, $18 00@19 00.

OATS—No. 1 white, 24¾@25¼c; No. 2 white, 24¼@24½c; extra No. 3 white, 23@23¼c; No. 3 white, 22½@22¾c.

RYE—44½@45½c.

STRAW—Oat, $7 75@8 00; wheat, $7 75@8 00; rye, $8 00@8 25.

MILLFEED—Bran, winter wheat, in bulk, $12 25@12 75 per ton; No. 1 white middlings, $14 25@14 75; No. 2 do., $13 00@13 50; brown middlings, $12 00@12 50.

SEEDS—Medium, red clover, $4 75@5 00; mammoth red clover, $4 85@5 50; timothy, $1 85@2 00; alsike, $5 25@5 50; white clover, $8 50@9 50; blue grass, $1 00@1 25; German millet, $1 00@1 25.

Receipts bulletined: Via P., Ft. W. & C.—1 car straw, 8 cars hay, 2 cars oats; P., C., C. & St. L.—4 cars hay, 7 cars corn, 2 cars feed, 1 car oats; P. & W.—5 cars oats, 1 car corn, 3 cars hay; B. & O.—2 cars hay; P. R. R.—1 car hay.

Provisions.

SMOKED MEATS—Hams, large, 9½c; do. medium, 9¾c; do. small, 10c; trimmed hams, 10c; boneless boiled hams, 14c; breakfast bacon, 8@8½c; extra family bacon, 10¼c; shoulders, sugar-cured, 6½c; dried beef, in sets, 9½c, dried beef, rounds and knuckles, 12c; dried beef, flats, 8½c; California hams, 6¾c; bacon, shoulders, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c; clear bellies, 6¾c.

LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 340-lb, 6½c; half-barrels, 120-lb, 6¾c; tubs, 60-lb, 6½c; buckets, 20-lb, 7⅛c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a case, 6¾c; 5-lb tin pails, 6 in a case, 7¼c; 5-lb tin cans, 12 in a case, 7⅜c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 7½c; tierces, kettle, for bakers' use, 6½c. Western compound—Tierces, 360-lb, 4¼c; half-barrels, 5c; tubs, 5¼c; buckets, 5⅜c; 50-lb tin cans, 2 in a rack, 5c; 10-lb tin cans, 6 in a case, 5½c; 5-lb tin pails, 12 in a case, 5⅝c; 3-lb tin pails, 20 in a case, 5¾c.

PICKLED MEATS—Heavy mess pork, per barrel, $10 50; family pork, $11 50.

DRY SALT MEATS—Shoulders, 6c; clear sides, 5¾c; clear bellies, 6c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Slow, Hogs Lower and Sheep and Lambs Barely Steady.

WEDNESDAY, April 1.

Central Stock Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle Monday were 45 carloads, against 50 carloads last Monday; the market ruled slow and a shade lower on all grades except light, handy steers and heifers; there was a large supply of dry cows on sale, and they sold very slow; heavy bulls were hard to sell at low prices; fresh cows are about steady; receipts to-day light; market slow at Monday's prices.

Extra, 1,450 to 1,600 lb	$4 20@4 40
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lb	4 10@4 20
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lb	4 00@4 10
Tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lb	3 90@4 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb	3 70@3 90
Fair, 900 to 1,000 lb	3 50@3 70
Common, 700 to 900 lb	2 75@3 40
Rough, half fat, 1,000 to 1,300 lb	3 00@3 75
Common to good fat oxen	2 00@3 65
Common to good fat bulls	2 00@3 50
Common to good fat cows	2 00@3 25
Heifers, 800 to 1,100 lb	3 00@4 00
Bologna cows, per head	5 00@14 00
Fresh cows and springers	15 00@45 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs Monday were 25 double-deck loads; the market ruled slow on all grades at a decline of 10@15c per cwt. from Saturday's closing prices; receipts to-day fair, several loads being held over; market steady but 10c lower than Monday.

Prime medium weights	$4 10@4 15
Prime light	4 05@4 10
Yorkers	4 00@4 05
Pigs	3 90@4 00
Good light roughs	3 50@3 65
Heavy roughs	3 25@3 40
Piggy sows and stags	2 75@3 15

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep Monday were 25 double-deck loads; the market ruled about steady at last week's closing prices; there are a few clipped sheep and lambs coming now; clipped sheep sell at $3 00@3 60 per cwt., and lambs at $4 00@4 40, according to weight and quality; spring lambs are still slow sale at $5@7c; receipts of sheep to-day, 4 double-deck loads; market barely steady at quotations; we quote native sheep:

Export wethers, 110 to 125 lb	$3 90@4 00
Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lb	4 00@4 10
Good wethers, 85 to 90 lb	3 80@3 85
Fair, mixed ewes and wethers, 70 to 80 lb	3 50@3 65
Common, 65 to 70 lb	3 00@3 40
Culls	1 50@2 50
Choice lambs	4 50@4 75
Other grades lambs	3 50@4 40
Veal calves	4 00@5 75
Heavy calves	2 50@4 00

SOME OF THE SALES.

Hamilton, Wood & Beck: Cattle—6 head, 5,170 lb, $3 60; 5 cows, 5,330 lb, $2 40; 4 cows, 4,620 lb, $2 75; 1 bull, 1,450 lb, $3 35; 2 do, 2,940 lb, $2 75; 6 cattle, 5,350 lb, $3 50. Hogs—88 head, 15,490 lb, $4 25; 171 head, 2,156 lb, $4 15; 21 head, 3,060 lb, $4 30; 23 head, 4,320 lb, $4 30. Sheep—12 head, 930 lb, $3 60; 18 head, 1,560 lb, $3 45; 63 head, 5,290 lb, $3 70; 147 head, 7,820 lb, $2 40; 150 head, 13,380 lb, $3 85; 86 head, 6,460 lb, $3 62½; 99 head, 7,470 lb, $3 60; 52 head, 4,540 lb, $3 70; 138 head (clipped), 11,070 lb, $3 50. Lambs—50 head, 4,150 lb, $4 40; 36 head, 2,120 lb, $4 30; 39 head spring lambs, $6 25.

Reneken, Linkhorn & Co.: Cattle—11 head, 13,420 lb, $4 05; 2 oxen, 2,740 lb, $2 60. Hogs—12 head, 2,830 lb, $4 25; 22 head, 4,280 lb, $4 15; 7 head, 2,460 lb, $3 35. Sheep—63 head, 5,820 lb, $3 60; 173 head, 13,600 lb, $3 75; 100 head, 8,650 lb, $3 85; 198 head, 19,690 lb, $3 90.

L. Dyer & Co.: Cattle—24 head, 22,180 lb, $3 60; 16 head, 21,000 lb, $4 00. Hogs—16 head, 2,640 lb, $4 15; 19 head, 2,840 lb, $4 20; 30 head, 6,370 lb, $4 25; 11 head, 2,890 lb, $4 10. Sheep—112 head, 9,830 lb, $3 75; 188 head, 20,130 lb, $3 90; 42 head, 2,920 lb, $4 65; 71 head, 7,510 lb, $3 80; 102 head, 8,480 lb, $3 50; 24 calves, 2,840 lb, $5 75.

Ross, Lafferty Bros. & Co.: Cattle—4 head, 4,290 lb, $3 85; 8 head, 8,840 lb, $3 85; 6 head, 6,060 lb, $3 60; 3 bulls, 3,870 lb, $2 75. Hogs—35 head, 6,900 lb, $4 15. Sheep—173 head, 16,990 lb, $4 65; 25 head, 1,760 lb, $3 12½; 42 head, 2,360 lb, $4 12½; 81 head, 6,900 lb, $3 80; 130 head, 8,710 lb, $4 40; 57 head, 3,370 lb, $3 87½; 47 head, 4,130 lb, $3 37½.

S. B. Hedges & Co.: Cattle—6 head, 6,500 lb, $3 75; 4 head, 3,140 lb, $3 35; 9 head, 10,070 lb, $3 75; 6 head, 7,080 lb, $3 80. Hogs—58 head, 9,040 lb, $4 00; 14 head, 3,040 lb, $4 15; 17 head, 3,080 lb, $4 20; 30 head, 3,060 lb, $4 10. Sheep—25 head, 1,830 lb, $4 75; 48 head, 4,680 lb, $4 00; 142 head, 9,680 lb, $4 35; 55 head, 4,920 lb, $3 60; 64 head, 3,610 lb, $3 65; 21 calves, 2,420 lb, $5 75; 3 calves, 410 lb, $6 00.

Huff, Cochran & Co.: Cattle—17 head, 19,690 lb, $4 00; 16 head, 19,520 lb, $3 90; 11 head, 13,520 lb, $4 00. Hogs—82 head, 15,100 lb, $4 20; 67 head, 8,430 lb, $4 10; 28 head, 5,900 lb, $4 25; 14 head, 2,950 lb, $4 30; 22 head, 3,290 lb, $4 15. Sheep—80 head, 9,100 lb, $4 00; 98 head, 7,770 lb, $4 50; 139 head, 11,480 lb, $3 65; 48 head, 2,670 lb, $3 80; 57 lambs, 2,970 lb, $3 25; 2 calves, 220 lb, $5 50.

Bungarner, Orr & Co.: Cattle—6 head, 6,610 lb, $3 70; 4 head, 6,040 lb, $3 40; 7 head, 7,300 lb, $3 75; 6 head, 6,500 lb, $3 75. Hogs—90 head, 13,660 lb, $4 20.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, April 1.—Beeves—Receipts, 602 head; market slow and 10c lower on steers, oxen and bulls; cows, 15@20c lower; native steers, poor to choice, $4 00@4 25; stags and oxen, $3 25@3 55; bulls, $2 00@3 90; dry cows, $1 50@3 20; European cables quote American steers at 9@9½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 6⅝@7¾c; exports to-day, 200 beeves, 423 sheep and 2,800 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 1,958 head; market slow and ¼c lower than Monday; veals, poor to choice, $4 00@5 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,488 head; market slow and weak; sheep, poor to very choice, $3 00@4 40; lambs, common to choice, $4 00@5 10.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,422 head; market dull at $4 20@4 50.

EAST BUFFALO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 50 loads; market weak and buyers bearish.

Hogs—Receipts, 25 cars; market very dull; Yorkers, fair to choice, $4 10@4 15; rough, common to good, $3 40@3 75; pigs, good to choice, $4 15@4 20.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 20 cars; market slow; choice to prime, $4 70@4 80; culls and common, $3 75@4 25; sheep, choice to selected export wethers, $3 50@4 00; culls and common, $2 50@3 40.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Hogs slow and lower at $3 25@3 90; receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

Cattle quiet and steady at $2 50@4 10; receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 100 head.

Sheep lower at $2 50@3 85; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 200 head; lambs lower at $3 50@4 75.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, April 1.—4 p. m.—Close—Consols for money, 109 11-16; consols for account, 109 13-16; Canadian Pacific, 56¼; Erie, 15¼; Erie first preferred, 39¾; Illinois Central, 97¼; Mexican ordinary, 17¾; St. Paul common, 76⅞; New York Central, 99; Pennsylvania, 54⅝; Reading, 5; Mexican Central new 4s, 71¾. Bar silver, 31⅛d per ounce. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 11-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 11-16 per cent. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at [illegible]; Madrid, 19.25; Lisbon, 25¼; Rome, 109.60. Bar silver, 31⅛d per ounce. Amount of bullion gone into the bank of England on balance to-day, £30,000.

PARIS, April 1.—Three per cent rentes, 101f 52½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 20½c for checks.

BERLIN, April 1.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 43½ pfgs.

Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The cotton market opened at an advance of 1@3 points on the increase in Liverpool spot sales to 10,000 bales; but the market immediately turned easier under local pressure. Trading throughout the session was of a holiday character. The movement at interior towns and at the ports is running ahead of expectations, and opinions as to the current crop are working toward 7,250,000 bales. The close was steady at a net decline of 1@3 points; spot quotations 1-16c lower, with spot buyers very scarce.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 1.—More buyers in the market and inquiries were in proportion, but the demand as to quantities was disappointing, as fuller sales were expected. The feeling in the market is sympathetic with the cotton market, which shows extendency to advance, that is depressed by the bear element being in the ascendency. At the best, however, it was a slow market. Printing cloths steady, but very dull at 2½c.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 1.—Print cloths quiet and steady at 2½c.

CHICAGO 'CHANGE.

Wheat Dull, but Closed at an Advance—Corn and Oats Firmer. Provisions in Better Tone.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Although the wheat market was very dull to-day, the price was remarkably firm, and it closed ⅜c higher for May than it did yesterday. Anxiety regarding the crops of Kansas and California, owing to what many considered the unfavorable character of the weather prevailing in these states was an element in to-day's strength. Corn and oats were firmer, the former gaining for May ¼c and the latter ⅜c on yesterday's closing rates. Provisions recovered from their recent depression and made substantial gains.

Opening sales of wheat were at ⅜@½c advance, and afterwards prices receded ⅜c, rallied ½c, eased off some and closed firm. The early trength and higher opening was attributable to the reappearance of wintry conditions in the northwest and the very small movement in that section. A blizzard was reported in the Dakotas, and this, it was feared, would retard spring work, and then Liverpool came firm and unchanged, which, in the face of the decline on this side yesterday, was considered a strong point and helped the market. Another factor which induced considerable buying was the report in general circulation that the market would do much better to-day. The out inspection was the largest in some days and also imparted a firm tone to the market. Cold weather was reported on the Pacific coast, with frosts in parts of California. The prediction by the signal service of fair and warmer conditions caused a moderate decline, but the general absence of any important bear news, coupled with good buying by leading commission houses, caused the market to hold steady.

The corn market started in at a shade over the prices current at the close of the previous session. The opening price for May was 29½c, and it sold at 29⅝@29¾c, which was the highest and the closing quotation.

The session in the oats market was one of the busiest and the volume of business quite as heavy as has been experienced for some time back. A firm feeling prevailed. Changing from May to July at ¼@⅜c premium for the latter constituted a good share of the day's trading. Free buying by shorts was also a feature. The talk of dry weather was an effective cause for the advance in prices, and light receipts also influenced fluctuations. May opened at 19⅜@19½c, sold at 19⅝c, advanced to 19¾c, and closed ⅜c higher at that price.

The heaviness which has for two days characterized the provision market was lifted to-day and buyers were in the majority. What is called the "English crowd" among the packers purchased ribs and pork to a moderate extent. It is said they resold on the later advance. The opening prices for May pork were at from 10c to 12c over yesterday's closing rates, and the latest trading was at 27½c advance. Lard improved 10c for May and 7½c for July, and ribs at the close were 10c higher each for both May and July.

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour nominal. No. 2 spring wheat, 63c; No. 2 red, 65⅜@66¼c. No. 2 corn, 28¾@28⅞c; No. 3 white, 19@20½c. No. 2 oats, 19c; No. 2 white, 19⅛@19¼c. No. 2 rye, [illegible]c. No. 2 barley nominal. No. 1 flaxseed, 88c. Prime timothy seed, $3 25. Mess pork, per barrel, $8 50@8 55. Lard, per 100 pounds, $5 07½. Short ribs sides (loose), 4.65@4.70c; shoulders (boxed), 4½@4⅝c; short clear sides (boxed), 4⅝@4¾c. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22. Sugars nominal. pounds, $5 07½. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 22. Cut loaf sugar nominal. No. 2 yellow corn, 29@29⅛c.

Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 235,000 bushels; oats, 313,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 57,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 107,000 bushels; corn, 68,000 bushels; oats, 177,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels.

John D. Armstrong & Co., successors to John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, brokers in grain, oil and provisions, furnish the following summary of the Chicago market:

Articles & Months.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
Wheat—				
April	....	....	....	63
May	63⅝	63⅞	63⅜	63¾
June	64	64⅛	64	64⅛
July	63⅞	64¼	63¾	64
Corn—				
April	....	....	....	28¾
May	29½	29¾	29½	29⅝
July	30½	30¾	30½	30¾
September	31¾	31⅞	31⅝	31¾
Oats—				
April	....	....	....	18¾
May	19⅜	19¾	19⅜	19⅝
July	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20
September	20	20¼	20	20¼
Pork—				
April	....	....	....	$8 50
May	$8 42	$8 60	$8 42	8 57
July	8 60	8 77	8 60	8 77
September	8 95	....	....	....
Lard—				
April	....	....	....	5 07
May	5 07	5 15	5 05	5 12
July	5 22	5 27	5 22	5 25
Short Ribs—				
April	....	....	....	4 62
May	4 60	4 70	4 60	4 67
July	4 72	4 77	4 62	4 77

Car receipts for to-day—Wheat, 10 cars; corn, 134 cars; oats, 117 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

Estimates for to-morrow—Wheat, 12 cars; corn, 150 cars; oats, 100 cars; hogs, 20,000 head.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Prices of Products Fresh From Principal Trading Centers.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Flour—Receipts, 16,200 barrels; exports, 28,400 barrels; market steadier, with a moderate demand for spring patents at combine prices for immediate needs; trade otherwise dull. Wheat—Receipts, 16,700 bushels; exports, 140,200 bushels; spot firm; No. 1 hard, 75⅝@75⅝c, f. o. b., afloat. Options opened firmer on cold weather west and light spring wheat receipts, and was afterward sustained by bad crop reports and active covering by western shorts, sold off under realizing at 1 o'clock, but finally rallied and closed firm at ¼@½c net advance; April, 70⅜@70⅝c, closed at 70½c; May, 70¼@70 9-16c, closed at 70⅜c. Corn—Receipts, 39,000 bushels; exports, 20,600 bushels; spot dull; No. 2, 37½c, elevator. Options to-day were the dullest on record, but showed steadiness with wheat, closing ⅛c higher; April closed at 35⅞c; May, 35⅜@35½c, closed at 35½c. Oats—Receipts, 129,500 bushels; exports, 2,500 bushels; spot firmer; No. 2, 24⅜c. Options were stronger on a good cash demand and closed ½c net higher; May, 24¼@24⅝c, closed at 24⅝c. Cutmeats steady; pickled bellies, 4½@5c. Lard firm; western steam closed at $5 35; refined firm.

BUFFALO, April 1.—Spring wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 northern, 71c; No. 2 northern, 69¾c; winter wheat dull; No. 2 red, 73½@74½c. Corn scarce and demand light; No. 3 yellow, 34¼@34½c; No. 2, 33½@34c; No. 3, 33¼@33¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 2 mixed, 22½c.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Flour steady. Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 72¾c; receipts, 1,500 bushels; shipments, 1,000 bushels. Corn strong; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye steady; No. 2, 40c. Lard active at $5 00. Bulkmeats lower at $4 75.

DETROIT, April 1.—Wheat stronger; No. 1 white, 72c; No. 2 red, 71c; May, 71½c; July, 67½c; August, 66½c. Corn—No. 2, 29½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 22½c. Rye—No. 2, 37½c. Cloverseed—$4 40.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Wheat dull; spot and month, 72¼@72¾c; May, 69¼@69½c; southern wheat on grade, 72@75c. Corn steady; spot and month, 33⅞@34c; May, 34@34¼c; southern white corn, 34½c bid; yellow, 35@36c. Oats easier; No. 2 white western, 26@26½c. Rye steady; No. 2 western, 45@46c. Hay steady, with a good demand for better grades; choice timothy, $16 00.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 cash, 70¾c; May, 71¼c; July, 67¼c. Corn dull but steady; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 3 yellow, 30c; May, 30c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 21½c; No. 2 white, 22c; May, 21½c. Rye quiet; No. 2 cash, 38c. Cloverseed active and steady; prime cash, $4 40; April, $4 20.

Sugar and Coffee.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices 5@10 points higher on better cables and foreign buying orders, ruled generally firm, advancing 5@10 points further on local covering, and closed steady at 5@20 points net advance; sales, 22,250 bags, including March, 10.30@10.35c. Spot coffee—Rio quiet; No. 7, 13¾c; mild quiet; Cordova, 16¾@18c; sales, 500 bags Central American and 500 bags Mexican p. t.

Sugar—Raw firm; sales, 260 bags centrifugal, 96 degrees test, at 4 3-16c; refined quiet.

Ohio Wheat Crop Short.

TOLEDO, O., April 1.—The grain firm of J. F. Zahm & Co., this city, has just received 40 replies, covering every county in Ohio, regarding the condition of the growing wheat. They indicate the smallest crop ever produced in the state. The worst damage is in the southern half of the state, where many farmers will plow up the wheat and sow oats.

Wool.

BOSTON, April 1.—The "American Wool and Cotton Reporter" will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The sales in the three principal markets have amounted to 2,502,800 pounds, 1,744,300 pounds domestic and 758,500 pounds foreign wool. Little change can be discerned in the situation as described at last writing.

"With a supply of good proportions pretty well distributed through all classes of wool there is practically no demand, the fitful, scattering trade which obtains from one end of the week to the other to the contrary, notwithstanding. Not only is there no demand, but there is no striking inclination to sell stock. Sales since, January, 1896, have amounted to 59,317,915 pounds, against 69,478,895 pounds a year ago. In Boston the sales for the week were 1,751,000 pounds, 1,336,000 pounds domestic and 415,000 pounds foreign.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

CHICAGO, April 1.—On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; creamery, 12@20c; dairy, 10@18c. Eggs firm at 9@10½c.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Butter—Receipts, 5,265 packages; market steady; western creamery, 13@21c; Elgins, 21c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,403 packages; market quiet; large, 6@10¼c; small, 6@10¾c; part skims, 3@5½c; full skims, 2@2½c. Eggs—Receipts, 11,731 packages; market steady; state and Pennsylvania, 12c; western, 11@11½c; southern, 10½@10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Butter quiet but steady; fancy western creamery, 22c. Eggs firm and in good demand; fresh nearby, 12@12½c; fresh western, 12c. Cheese unchanged.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Eggs steady at 8½@9c.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Turpentine steady at 28½@29c.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Rosin steady at $1 25@1 40. Turpentine firm at 24c.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Spirits firm at 25½c; sales, 497 barrels. Rosin firm.

WILMINGTON, April 1.—Rosin firm; strained, $1 30; good, $1 35. Spirits firm at 24¾@25½c. Tar firm. Turpentine firm; soft, $1 30; virgin, $1 70.

ALONG THE WHARVES.

Prospects for a Fleet to Get Away To-Morrow—Scarcity of Empties. Big Packet Trade.

The river kept on falling yesterday, but still remained too high to permit any coal to get away. Most of the upbound towboats are waiting for the water to subside before continuing their journey. Operators have tows made up, and will rush them out as soon as possible after the steamers reach here. The demand from the south for Pittsburg coal necessitates this, and even then some contracts will have to wait. The mines are working, but not to their full capacity, owing to the number of boats which the recent caulkers' strike left on the operators' hands, and which cannot be loaded until they have been recalked. It is probable that the fleet will not get out until Friday. The James Moren brought up a tow of empties. The Resolute is sturdily pushing up stream with her tow. She passed Bellaire yesterday, and will get in to-day. The John W. Ailes is expected Friday morning.

The packet Hudson, Captain Robert Agnew, left at 7 o'clock last night. She carried a big load of gas pipe and sheet steel to Louisville and Cincinnati. Among the passengers were Mrs. James A. Henderson, Miss Anna Henderson, Miss Harriett Marshall, and Mrs. J. M. Phillips, who are making the round trip to Cincinnati.

The Morgantown packet, Captain Adam Jacobs, cleared.

Arrivals due to-day are as follows: Ben Hur from Parkersburg; Lorena from Zanesville; H. K. Bedford from Charleston and Kanawha river points.

The Hawk will be hauled off Krep's docks to-day.

The New Cumberland steamer Burnside, building at the marine ways, will be finished Saturday. She will draw about a foot of water.

The Hudson's poultry cargo yesterday was the largest of the season. She landed 274 crates of chickens and a dozen crates of ducks and geese.

The weather forecast is for colder weather, and rivermen are confident that their hopes of good water by to-morrow will not be balked. Davis island dam reported 17.2 feet last night.

River Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—River 41 feet 11 inches and rising. Clear. Arrived with tows—Cruiser, Volunteer, I. N. Bunton. Passed up—Cruiser.

LOUISVILLE—River 11 feet 6 inches on the falls, 13 feet 9 inches in the canal, 37 feet below the locks and rising half an inch an hour. Cloudy.

OIL CITY—River 10 feet 10 inches and falling. Cloudy and mild.

GREENSBORO—River 13 feet 4 inches and falling. Cloudy and warm.

MORGANTOWN—River 11 feet 5 inches. Cloudy and warm, with rain.

WARREN—River 10 feet 8 inches. Cloudy and mild.

STEUBENVILLE—River 27 feet 10 inches and falling. Cloudy and warm. Down—Hudson.

GALLIPOLIS—River 43 feet 5 inches and rising. Up—Pacific, 1:30 p. m. Clear, windy and warmer.

CAIRO—River 31 feet and rising. Clear and cool. Departed—Harry Brown and 28 barges, New Orleans, 8:30 a. m.; Joseph Walton and barges, St. Louis, 1:30 p. m.

WHEELING—River 29 feet 5 inches and falling slowly. Foggy and warm. Departed—Ruth, Charleston, 6 a. m.; Ben Hur, Pittsburg, 8 a. m. Up with empties—Josh Cook, 7 a. m.; Charles Clark, 1 p. m.; Fred Wilson, 4 p. m.

MARIETTA—River 29 feet 2 inches and rising. Fair.

PARKERSBURG—River 30 feet 9 inches and rising. Raining; mercury, 52. Down—Ruth.

THE BABIES WERE MIXED.

In This Case Parents Know Not Their Own Children.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., April 1.—Owing to the rapidity with which a physician had to work yesterday the mothers of two newly born children are unable to tell which is their own. Mrs. Jane Norton, of Irish Valley, is the mother of Mrs. Hannah Foster, of Treverton. Early yesterday morning the latter received a telegram summoning her to Mrs. Norton's home, as she was about to become a mother. Mrs. Foster was driven to Irish Valley, and she, too, being in a delicate condition, complained of being ill. She sought the same bed her mother lay on.

When a physician arrived he had two patients, and two chubby infants, a boy and a girl, were placed in a basket. The doctor failed to scrutinize them until a few minutes later, when he was requested by the anxious mothers to show them the children. The doctor was unable to tell them apart, and consternation reigned in the sick room. Mrs. Norton finally agreed to accept the girl as hers, as she had several sons. Last night relatives of the two families held a jollification meeting.

Crooks Identified.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The two men giving their names as Fred Nelson and Frank Lewis, who were arrested here several days ago by local detectives for administering "knockout" drops, have been identified. Nelson is Mike Lyons, alias James McGerald, alias Stevens, alias Gallagher. Lewis is Harry Armstead, alias Mansfield, and has operated in New York, San Francisco, Louisville, Pittsburg and Baltimore. He is said to be one of the most clever "knockout" thieves in the country.

Fear the Danger of Gas.

WASHINGTON, Pa., March 31.—The Ohio and Pennsylvania coal company, which owns and is mining the coal under the Robert Chambers oil farm, in the Cecil pool, has asked for an injunction to restrain sundry persons from drilling through its coal. The coal company claims that by the agreement made with Chambers in 1890 not more than three wells were to be sunk through the coal vein. Now there are almost two score drilling. The coal men fear the danger of gas from these wells.

Conscripted for the German Army.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 30.—Official papers were sent from here to the German government to-day to secure the release of F. William Loescheid on the ground that he is a citizen of the United States. He went to Germany to complete his musical education and the government took hold of him for the army.

BELGIANS ARE CELEBRATING.

THEY STRUCK OIL, AND BEE. FLOWS JUST AS FREE AS THEIR PETROLEUM.

REGARDED AS ROTHSCHILDS.

They Are the Envy of All the Miners in the District.

CECIL POOL DEVELOPMENTS.

The Cecil pool, in Washington county, continues to be the greatest attraction in the local fields. The only new well drilled in yesterday was Forst & Greenlee's No. 2 on the Geohring farm. The well began to show oil Tuesday evening, and was then shut down and drilled again for a time yesterday, but it was not improved. A second pay is not expected, and in case none is developed about 100 barrels a day will be its caliber. This is very much smaller than it was thought the well would be good for, judging from its location.

Cramer, Vensel & Co.'s triple lot well began to increase its production yesterday morning, and went up from 40 to 45 barrels an hour.

The most excited people out that way are the Belgians, owners of the three lots on which the well is located. They get one-eighth of the oil, which at the present rate the well is producing and the current market price, would amount to about $135 per day. In the eyes of their neighbors they are the Rothschilds, Vanderbilts and Goulds of the little mining town, and the regularity with which the empty eighths and quarters are tumbled out of their houses is evidence that they are celebrating their good fortune and extending the "glad hand" to their neighbors.

While the Cramer & Co. well is pushing out the fluid at the rate of 1,000 barrels a day, the owners of other town lot ventures are bewailing their bad luck by having to wait until the court has passed upon the injunction proceedings that have been brought against them by the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal company.

Forst & Greenlee, the Midway gas company and others were threatened in the same way, but proved their right to their rights in court, settled with the coal company, and were not molested. The coal company claims that the leaseholders made their locations without any regard for the coal interests, and in one instance is cited where a hole was drilled down into one of the entries, and the drill cut off a steel rail.

The main question for the court to decide will be whether the oil men have any right in the premises. When the coal right was sold to the coal company the right to drill three wells on the property was reserved by the land owner. When the lots were sold later, there were no prohibitive clauses inserted, and the oil men accepted the leases in good faith. It is rather a complicated state of affairs, and the decision of the court will be awaited with much interest.

The gauges of the producing wells at 7 o'clock last night were as follows: Fertig & Co., on the triple lot, 100 barrels a day; Greenlee & Forst, No. 2 Geohring, 75 barrels in the last 24 hours, and still drilling; Cramer, Winsel & Co., No. 1, 45 barrels an hour; Midway gas company's Nos. 1 and 2 Chambers, 4 and 18 barrels an hour respectively; Forst & Greenlee's No. 1 Chambers, 8 barrels an hour, and the Royal gas company's No. 1, on the Ridgeway-Bishop coal tract, 17 barrels an hour.

The oil men are circulating a petition to be presented to the officials of the B. & M. branch of the Panhandle railroad, asking them to put on an additional passenger train. At the present time there are but two trains running to Cecil daily, and operators going out to the field on the early morning train cannot return before evening. A noon train would be a great convenience, and there is no doubt but the request will be granted.

In the Hastings fourth sand pool, south of Willow Grove, in the McDonald field, the Forest oil company has drilled its No. 4 James Clark through the fourth sand and has a very light producer.

The Peoples gas company is drilling in the fourth sand on its No. 1 James E. Clark, and shut down to move back the boiler. The well is located 400 feet east of the No. 3 Hastings. The same company is starting three wells on the Ohio & Pennsylvania coal company's property, at Cecil.

Operators interested in the lower southwest fields are still in hopes that their new ventures will be good for when the gas pressure subsides so that they can drill them into the pay streak.

It was reported that the Victor oil and gas company's No. 1 John Seckman, located a mile and a half west and south of the Kyle wells, had increased its production from 75 to 200 barrels a day.

In the northwest extension of the Deist pool, in Monroe county, Finnegan & Co. have cased with the last string at their No. 6 Hensel, and Galey Bros. are starting No. 4 Calebaugh.

Near Grafton, Lewis county, W. Va., W. E. Griffith & Co. have drilled into the Big Injun on the Seymour farm, and have a big dose of salt water.

The Oil Market.

The local oil option ranged as follows: Opening $1 30, highest $1 30, lowest $1 29, closing $1 30. Credit balances, $1 29. North Lima, 80c; South Lima, 70c; Indiana, 70c.

OIL CITY, April 1.—Credit balances, $1 29. Certificates—Opened $1 29, highest $1 30, lowest $1 29, closed $1 30; sales, none; clearances, 4,000 barrels; shipments, 64,775 barrels; runs, 140,433 barrels.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Petroleum steady; closed at $1 30 bid.

HARDEST WORKER IN AUSTRIA.

Emperor Francis Joseph Finds Much to Occupy His Time.

The Austro-Hungarian empire is fortunate in possessing a sovereign like Francis Joseph, says the "Forum," who rules with impartiality, serving the dual interests of state and dynasty, which he rightly considers as the mightiest links whereby to hold the monarchy together. This quality has given the emperor, especially since the death of the crown prince in 1889, universal popularity and respect. Primarily, by his devotion to duty, the emperor is entitled to the consideration he receives. The former prime minister, Hasner, in his memoirs, has without exaggeration described the sovereign as "the most industrious man in the realm." Bismarck, with every other diplomatist who has had relations with him, confirms this statement. Alike in summer and winter the emperor rises early, and by 5 o'clock he is occupied at his standing desk. He examines all proposals laid before him personally, such as relate to military or foreign affairs (the latter department he was accustomed to direct himself since the withdrawal of Andrassy in 1879), and matters concerned with royal favors and pardons as well as the persons and property of members of the imperial family. He submits every document to a careful consideration. Military maneuvers or travel make no difference to the emperor, who has frequently, while on hunting trips, attended to official business. Frequently the frugal midday repast is served to the emperor at his desk. With astonishing accuracy he discusses every subject—more particularly matters relating to important legislative designs—with his ministers. One of his former ministers of justice, Glaser, mentions the fact that the emperor in 1873 called to attention a couple of contradictory statements in the draft of an extensive penal code, which had escaped the practiced eye of the lawyer and the experts; the emperor himself corrected. His knowledge of affairs, supported by a most tenacious memory, exacts the most competent knowledge of his council in the several departments.

One Result of the Storm.

ST. PAUL, April 1.—The railroads to-day saw the result of yesterday's phenomenal storm, nearly all of them suffering to a greater or less extent. The Chicago lines were but little affected, but trains from the north and west were several hours late, and the Omaha night train from Duluth was abandoned because of drifts near Duluth, reaching 15 feet deep. The Great Northern suffered heavily, bad wires making it most difficult to start trains.

BLOOMER GIRLS OFF TO ALASKA.

THEY WILL SEW, COOK AND WASH FOR GOLD MINERS IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

GREAT RUSH FOR THE FIELDS.

Men Going North With the Certainty of Suffering.

YELLOW METAL EASY OF ACCESS.

Six women wearing bloomers and carrying rifles started from Tacoma for Alaska on the steamer City of Topeka 10 days ago, says the New York "Sun." They were bound for Circle City, the new town within the Arctic circle, where they expect to make high wages by cooking, sewing and doing other kinds of work in a region where white women are exceedingly scarce. Three of the women took with them sewing machines. They wore bloomers because only in that costume would it be possible to make the arduous and dangerous overland journey across the rough country and snow-covered mountain passes. These women will make up the first round dozen of white women who have ever traveled into the far interior mining camps of the country. Indeed, it is doubtful if half a dozen white women have preceded them.

Aboard the same steamer were a motley crowd of 200 adventurers bound for Alaska. The decks of the steamer were piled high with various outfits, Alaska sleds, Yukon stoves and mining implements of all kinds. Every berth on the steamer was taken and almost a hundred people were left behind for lack of room.

The rush to Alaska so far this season has been extraordinary, and there is every indication that the volume of travel will increase during the next month or two. Every steamer for the past six weeks has been crowded to its utmost capacity with miners and people who want to be miners, and the Pacific steamship company last week determined to put an extra vessel on the route for the next few months. The sealing vessels going north are taking as many passengers for Alaska as they can accommodate, and in addition probably a dozen schooners and several other vessels will be chartered to carry miners from Puget sound on the way to the gold fields.

The greatest excitement seems to be in regard to Cook's inlet mines. Several schooners have sailed from Puget sound direct for Cook's inlet, carrying parties of from two dozen to fourscore miners, and a week ago there were five schooners outfitting in the sound for a voyage to the same place. Several schooners also have sailed direct from San Francisco for Cook's inlet, carrying each a party of 25 or 30 miners. A big brigantine, that will carry a hundred men, is also outfitting at Tacoma, to make several trips to Cook's inlet during the spring, leaving on her first voyage the last of this month. A California syndicate is trying to secure a steamer to put on the route to the inlet. The steamer Utopia also is scheduled to sail from Tacoma for the inlet on April 1, and will take between 80 and a hundred miners, practically all her accommodations being already engaged. The steamer Lakme is to sail from Port Townsend on March 25 with 125 passengers, already booked, for Cook's inlet. The steamer Willapa sailed from Port Townsend on March 5 with close upon 600 passengers, bound for Alaska, and on her previous voyage, a month ago, she took 607 passengers, mostly miners. The steamer Al-Ki, with accommodations for 400 passengers, was due to leave Port Townsend on March 9, and almost all her accommodations were engaged two weeks ahead. The greater part of the passengers by these last-named steamers were bound for the Yukon country.

The whole of the Pacific coast seems to be in a fever of excitement over the Alaska gold fields, and from all accounts there is bound to be a great deal of suffering in the camps and all through the country as a result of the rash ventures made by many parties and individuals. Many of the passengers have gone with scarcely a dollar in their pockets. Men have gone to Alaska taking with them their families, and having but $20 or $30 in their possession. Those who know Alaska well say that no man, whether going there as a miner or simply to look for work of any kind, should land in the country with less than two or three hundred dollars of spare cash. In the towns rents are high and provisions dear, and a man intending to go to the mines ought to have money enough to provide an outfit and to supply his wants for most of the season.

But, while very many people have gone to Alaska ill-prepared, there have also gone this season a number of large parties of experienced miners, under able leadership, and thoroughly equipped, who may reasonably expect to realize well on their venture. One such party, numbering 50 men, left San Francisco on the City of Pueblo two weeks ago. They were bound for Forty-Mile Birch creek, 700 miles in the interior of Alaska. The party expected to reach the mines by about the middle of May. All intended to remain until the middle of August, and at that time those who are tired of the life, or have made enough money to satisfy them for the season, will have an opportunity to return. It is expected, however, that most of the party will winter at the mines. It is estimated that at least 3,000 miners will go to the Yukon district alone this spring.

It is estimated that probably a thousand miners will go to the Cook's inlet fields this spring, though there is said to be ample room there for 3,000 men to take up good claims. The inlet is 1,000 miles beyond Sitka, on the North Pacific. Last year the only way of reaching the inlet was by steamer to Sitka, thence by the mail boat to Kadiak, whence a small 12-ton sailing vessel made irregular trips to the inlet. The distance from Tacoma by this route is 1,900 miles, and the fare was $100, without freight or outfit. The vessels sailing direct from Puget sound to Cook's inlet this spring are taking miners through for $50, and carrying their outfits and 800 pounds of provisions free.

So far the mining at the inlet has been placer work entirely. Rich quartz has been found there, and it is believed that by another season stamp mills will be at work there. Last summer 225 miners worked in the region, and 125 of these remained all winter to be on the ground ready to start work this spring. The smallest amount washed out by any man last summer was $8 a day and the highest $20 a day. The best record was that of four men who, with two rockers, took out $1,320 in five days.

Bear, moose and other game are said to abound in the region about Cook's inlet, and the country is said to be much more hospitable than is the Yukon. The earth is covered with grass, wild cranberries are plentiful, and there is a considerable amount of small timber.

Champion Egg Eater's Size.

An egg in the National museum at Washington holds two gallons and has the capacity of 148 large-sized hen's eggs. It was laid by the giant moa, an extinct Australian bird.

Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.

Coleridge is said to have begun work on the "Ancient Mariner" when he was about 14 years of age. It was printed and given to the world when he was 17.

ETIQUETTE IN THE ARMY.

Lieutenant Lang Ostracised for Marrying a Sergeant's Daughter.

Second Lieutenant Clarence E. Lang is seeking retirement from the army of the United States, ostensibly because of ill-health, actually because his wife and himself have been sent to Coventry by his fellow-officers and their families, says the Chicago "Tribune." Mrs. Lang, it appears, was Miss Mamie Kinkle, the daughter of the commissary sergeant at West Point. It appears that she is well educated, of pleasing manners and person, and devout in the practice of her religion. Her one crime is her descent from a man who held the responsible position of commissary sergeant, never intrusted to any one but an honest and responsible man, but still lacking the commission which gives respectability in the eyes of the army.

Of the urgent necessity for maintaining a distance between the officer and the common soldier for purposes of discipline there is little need to speak. It is recognized by all competent to speak upon the subject, and as long as implicit obedience is necessary so long must a vital difference be made. But it would seem that the line so strictly drawn in one regard ought to be relaxed in another. If Lieutenant Lang may not be on familiar terms with Sergeant Kingle, is he thereby forbidden from honorably seeking the hand of his daughter in wedlock?. Further, if he does win the affection of a bright, pretty girl, and makes her his own, has he so far lowered himself that the wives of his brother officers may not speak to his wife?

A few thousands of our countrymen who are the public servants of the nation at large, intrusted with its defense, will undoubtedly answer yes to both these queries, and add, moreover, that Lieutenant Lang has committed the unpardonable offense—that of a lasting breach of the unwritten law known as military etiquette. Some 68,998,000 other Americans are decidedly of another opinion. They cannot believe that the wall of discipline set between the commissioned officer and the enlisted man was intended to be a barrier to future generations.

There are now in America a score of patriotic organizations whose qualifications for membership are based upon service in the wars of the United States or of the colonies which went to make up the United States. They are much in vogue and it cannot be denied that they serve a useful purpose in bringing to the children of to-day the lessons of the fathers and makers of the nation. Those who belong to these societies are proud of it. Four of them require a rank above that of a common soldier for membership. The others do not, and, as a matter of fact, most of their members are descendants of the "high privates" of the armies of an earlier day. Is there any matrimonial bar to-day between a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and a Daughter of the American Revolution? And if not, in a case of two or three generations why should there be in a single generation? By parity of reason is there any gulf fixed between a member of the Loyal Legion and the daughter of a Grand Army man?

Napoleon made the aristocracy of his empire from his generals, and his generals from his common soldiery. His dukes and counts compare more than favorably with the haute noblesse they supplanted. Yet Americans have all and more than all the adaptability of the French. It is not pertended that Mrs. Lang, nee Kinkle, was lacking in the social graces more than in the social virtues. It is shown by the records of the army itself that she is the child of an honest man and a good citizen. It is she who has the sympathy of the nation, and not the ladies whose spouses are graced with shoulder straps.

Lieutenant Lang does right to seek to withdraw his wife from such associations, grudgingly permitted, and he will find, without the little world where insult finds its worst form of expression and where war is carried on against a defenseless woman, that greater world where men and women are received and taken on their merits and not for any non-essential reason whatever.

THE FIRST AERONAUT.

A Frenchman Named Blanchard—He Made Ballooning Profitable.

Eighty-five years ago this month, says the New York "Mail and Express," there died in Paris, Blanchard, the first man to gain celebrity as a balloonist. He was born in 1738, and before the balloon was invented he had navigated the air in an atmospheric machine, of his own invention, which was propelled with oars, and which attained a height above ground of about 80 feet.

Blanchard made his first ascent in a balloon at Paris, March 2, 1784. On January 7, 1785, he crossed the English channel in a balloon, accompanied by Dr. Jeffries. Under the circumstances, it was a feat of great daring. The aeronauts had a fearful experience, and before the trip ended cast away everything but the basket under the balloon, and were about to cut it away when they were carried over the town of Calais and finally dropped in a forest. The officials of Calais gave Blanchard a dinner, presented to him papers of citizenship in a gold box, gave him $1,200 for his balloon and a pension of $125 yearly. The King of France also pensioned him.

Blanchard boasted that he had risen 13,000 feet higher than any aeronaut of his time He made 60 ascensions, the last one causing his death. His wife continued the business after him, and was killed by a fall from a balloon in 1819.

Albert, of Saxony, a Dominican monk, is credited with having formulated the first correct idea of building balloons, early in the fourteenth century; but his ideas never took practical shape. While the scientists were working on the question in 1783 the brothers Montgolfier, paper makers, near Lyons, made and sent up the first balloon, on June 5. This balloon was made of linen, was 315 feet in circumference, and rose 1,600 feet. It was filled with heated air. About three months later Prof. Charles sent up his balloon, called a "Charliere." It traveled some miles from the starting point, and fell in a village. The peasants regarded it as a living monster, and fell upon it with pitchforks and flails and tore it to pieces, to the loss and disgust of its owner.

The first living things to leave the earth in a balloon were a sheep, a hen and a duck. They landed safely, and the sheep was found grazing.

The first ascent in a hydrogen balloon was made by Prof. Charles, in Paris, December 1, 1783.

SOME MODERN BIG THINGS.

The Largest Check, Highest Building, Greatest Hammer, Etc.

St. Louis Republic.

One of the largest checks ever drawn in this country was of $16,000,000, by President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, in payment of 200,000 shares of P., W. & B. railroad stock.

The English royal naval architect says that a "perfect" modern man-of-war should weigh not less than 25,000 tons, and cost at least £2,000,000, or $10,000,000.

The pavement in front of the William H. Vanderbilt residence in New York city cost over $40,000. The single stone lying directly in front of the door is the largest known paving stone, and cost, transportation and all, $9,000.

A redwood plank exhibited at the Kansas City exposition was 16 feet long, 7 feet 9 inches wide and 5 inches thick.

The largest bronze casting ever made in America is the buffalo's head which hangs at the eastern entrance of the Union Pacific bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

The largest statue in the United States is Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World," which stands on Bedloe island, New York harbor. The statue alone, without base or pedestal, weighs 440,000 pounds.

The highest building in the world, monuments and towers not considered, is the Cologne cathedral. The height of this building from the pavement to the copper tip on the spire is 511 feet.

The great hammer at the Woolwich gun works, Woolwich, England, weighs 40 tons, and its drop is a sheer fall of 44 feet 3 inches.

The 5,000 horse-power pumping engine in the mines at Freidensville, Pa., raises 17,500 gallons of water at each revolution of its gigantic fly-wheel.

The The The

Best. Rest. Test.

There are two kinds of sarsaparilla: **The best—and the rest.** The trouble is they look alike. And when the rest dress like the best, who's to tell them apart? Well, "the tree is known by its fruit." That's an old test and a safe one. And the taller the tree the deeper the root. That's another test. What's the root,—the record of these sarsaparillas? The one with the deepest root is Ayer's. The one with the richest fruit,—that, too, is Ayer's. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has a record of half a century of cures; a record of many medals and awards—culminating in the medal of the Chicago World's Fair, which, admitting Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best, shut its doors against the rest. That was greater honor than the medal; to be the only Sarsaparilla admitted as an exhibit at the World's Fair. If you want to get the best sarsaparilla of your druggist here's an infallible rule: Ask for the best and you'll get Ayer's. Ask for Ayer's and you'll get the best.

Still have doubts? Send for the "Curebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

MADAME YANG'S RECEPTION.

A VISIT TO THE HOME OF THE CHINESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

CONSUL'S WIFE POURS TEA.

Ladies Fall in Love With the Pig-Tailed Children.

RICH ROBES OF THE CELESTIALS.

A gay party of New York ladies entered the parlor of the Arlington one afternoon the week the D. A. R. were holding high carnival in Washington, says the Washington "Post."

"Shall we go to the Chinese legation? I've telephoned out there and find that Madame Yang receives her friends from 4 to 6," asked Madame X.

"Charming! It is better than we could have dreamed. An unlooked for and great pleasure," was the gratifying response.

A little after 4 o'clock they entered the hall of the legation, all enthusiasm from the exciting events of the "congress," ready for anything and ready to believe anything. As the butler, a white man with dark eyes and high color, was removing a wrap from one of the ladies she asked of him:

"Is the ballroom open to visitors today?"

"No, madame; but you'll have a better treat than that. The Chinese consul from New York and his wife are here, and the wife will pour tea for Madame Yang."

"Oh! how delightful! But what excellent English you speak for a Chinese!"

"I'm not a Chinaman, madame," said the butler, coloring still higher, his black eyes dancing.

"No, indeed! Any one could tell that at a glance. He's a Frenchman, I knew that instantly."

While the lady was summoning a commonplace phrase of the Gallic with which to astonish the "French butler," the man with a smile replied:

"No, madam, I am not a Frenchman. I remember you well, madam."

"Ah, indeed. You've seen me here before? Well, pray what nationality do you represent?"

"I'm just an Irishman, madam," said the gallant son of Erin, with a bow, as he removed the elegant wrap of the fair interlocutor.

"An Irishman!" they chorused. "Well, this is certainly extraordinary!" A hearty laugh followed, in which the butler joined with a delightful smile.

"Shade of Confucius! What thinkest thou of Patrick at these portals!" apostrophized Madam X. glancing at the massive form of a man in a darke brown robe, who was pacing up and down an adjoining apartment.

"That's no shade, madam," rejoined the butler, with a wicked twinkle in his eyes. "It's just the consul from New York himself, ma'am."

This droll episode of tearing to pieces the butler at the door quite demoralized the distinguished matrons and put them in such high spirits that they lost their usual dignity and conventional ideas completely, and chatted like school girls.

"Oh, what shall we say to Madam Yang? Must we speak a little French—or not? If I only knew how to say 'How d'e do' in Chinese. We might have learned that at least!"

A moment later the second butler was announcing the party in a loud tone. The interpreter, who stood near the drawing-room entrance, smiled on us benignantly, and we entered and greeted the charming hostess, Mme. Yang.

She used the high handshake and was very cordial in her welcome. She was gowned in a beautiful rose-colored satin costume, hanging loose from the neck to the feet, elegantly embroidered in rich colors. On her head a dark silk turban, with bunches of varied sorts of flowers sticking out over each ear. Her earrings were about two inches square, of pearl and filigree work.

I had heard that Mme. Yang painted her face, 'Daubed it with pain;' but what was my astonishment to find that it was quite covered with red and white, put on like enamel, and giving one the idea of a mask, with the black almond eyes shining through slits.

A beautiful mask of paint!

The Chinese minister stood at madame's left. He is large, fat and oldish, with a pleasant expression of countenance as if thoroughly glad to receive his guests and very well satisfied with his pretty wife and children. He shook hands with everyone warmly.

Then we saw the fascinating trio of two girls and a boy of 7. These little Celestials formed the most attractive element of the family group. Madame Yang smiled on them lovingly and touched them caressingly. The minister appeared gratified at the praises lavished on the little ones. We shook their tiny hands and asked them their names. One lady seized on the small queue of the boy, which was tied with a red ribbon at the end, and with an expression of delight on her face, attracted attention to it by stroking it in her hands. Another guest bent before the youngest girl and kissed the child's small hands rapturously. Just then the boy said earnestly:

"Will you have a cup of tea?" and led the way to the room where it was served, followed by the enthusiastic party.

The table was set quite in American fashion. The wife of the Chinese consul at New York presided at the tea equipage. She was very young and very pretty in her dark turban, with a band of pearls across the front and some flowers of gay colors and ornaments of pearls at the side of this unique headgear. She poured tea in small cups, while a charming American girl, a neighbor of Madame Yang, served chocolate at the opposite end of the table. The American girl was gowned in a superb deep rose-colored brocade, the New Year's gift of Madame Yang.

The interpreter, Mr. Chung, who speaks perfect English, was in the tea room. He is medium in size, and was dressed in a rich costume of yellowish brown brocaded satin. On his head he wore a black silk cap, from which depended his queue well oiled and shining black. His manners are charming, as refined and gentle as a woman's. He offered us tea with his white kid-gloved hands, passed the dish of ladies' fingers, mints and a dish of Huyler's candy—all American products—very gracefully. He replenished the dishes when they got a little less than full like an experienced housekeeper. It was quite odd to witness this genial and delightful young gentleman make himself so useful.

The other young attaches came in every few moments to chat and laugh with the pretty assistant, and seemed just like our own fellows in their admiration of a pretty girl; only these men spoke very few words of English and wore maroon-colored silk robes and black caps and long, black shining queues. Their faces were animated and very expressive and intelligent.

The women servants, who made themselves useful behind a large screen in washing the cups and replenishing the chocolate urn, were colored housemaids.

The children came to us while we were in the tea room and went from one to the other, putting out their little hands to shake. They were so pretty, with their lips adorned with a tiny daub of vermillion, their cheeks painted pink, also their heads, where the hair has been shaved off, painted a light brown, and their droll little queues tied with pink ribbon, that one wanted to kiss the darlings. They were dressed exquisitely in blue satin tunics, beautifully embroidered, and with large rose-colored satin sleeves. The eldest, a boy, however, wore the maroon-colored robe, like the men. They looked as fresh as flowers just opened. These little Celestials seemed very much beloved by the minister, Mme. Yang and the household generally, and trotted about with the freedom and happy ways of our little American pets.

Altogether it was a delightful picture of refined home-like and charming hospitality that we enjoyed in our visit to the Chinese legation. Madame Yang enjoys paying and receiving visits very much like other society ladies. The Chinese minister and suite go everywhere—to the skating rink as well as to the white house. Madame accompanies him. They have a handsome equipage. The coachman and footman wear conspicuous gold hatbands, quite wide, and very large, bristling gold cockades.

As we passed through the rooms, we looked about us at the neat appointments of Madame Yang's drawing-room. The walls were hung with panels of silk, on which were painted flowers, and others were adorned with birds. On a large table at the side of the room was a collection of beautiful articles in blue and white china. One platter held a tempting display of pommelico, a fruit resembling grape fruit, only with a rough skin and shaped like a huge lemon. On an easel was a small-sized painting representing Madame Yang just as she dresses at the present time. She is medium in height, has a lithe, graceful figure and movement, her face is oval and her features very pretty. Her manner is gracious and winning, and she appears to be sincere and happy to meet her friends.

In a glass cabinet we saw some magnificent cloissone vases, and on a small table near it a fine specimen of the beloved jadestone in the shape of a carved animal or god. The jadestone is much esteemed, and is fashioned into ornaments for the hair, rings and for buttons for the caps of officials when it is of a certain hue of pale grayish green and very transparent.

In the vicinity of the handsome brown stone buildings of the Chinese legation all was gayety and life as we left.

The friends of the popular little madame came in throngs, for she is much beloved in the capital city. From the turret of the legation the yellow flag—yellow is the royal color of the Celestial empire—floated proudly. The emblazoned picture of a fierce looking black dragon, rampant, which adorns the flag, looked fiercer and blacker than ever in the bright sunlight. Everything and everybody seemed in a holiday humor.

CLEVER ROGUES IN PARIS.

They Are Caught Working a New Scheme of Thieving.

The latest and cleverest hing in roguery has been discovered—where nearly everything that is new and clever comes from—in Paris. It seems, says the New York "Mail and Express," that one of the large restaurant firms of the French capital—an establishment that has its eating-houses in all parts of the city—has recently been losing its silver in the most unaccountable way. A number of waiters were discharged and detectives patrolled the restaurants without avail, until finally a trick was discovered. It was found that in each case a respectable looking person entered the restaurant and gave his order for dinner. During the meal he conveyed one or more articles to the under side of the table, fixing them there by means of wax, with which he was provided for the purpose. Should the servant who waited upon him miss any of his spoons or other articles, the rogue was still in no danger, an doffered himself to be searched with perfect impunity, and with an air of injured innocence.

Of course, he was allowed to depart, but immediately after an accomplice entered, ordering his dish, seating himself at the same table, whence he removed the secreted articles to his pocket, taking care that the waiter should not miss any of the articles from the table as served before him. There was no reason for suspecting this individual, who paid his bill and departed to share the booty with his confederate. The way in which the trick was detected is an instructive illustration of the ingenuity of the criminal pitted against the superior skill of the detective. The officer of the law who was on watch in a restaurant in the Place de la Madeleine noticed the disappearance of some silver at a certain table. He had the diner searched, with the usual result, and was compelled to tender his profuse apologies to the indignant guest.

Returning to the table in no very good humor, the disciple of Lecocq seated himself with his back to the table and buried his face in a newspaper. A large pier glass was affixed to the glass on the opposite side.

Soon a gentleman entered (the confederate), seating himself at the table, and while eating his soup began to work, little dreaming that the peaceable-looking person opposite, with his back toward him, was watching every movement in the looking glass through a hole in the newspaper which he held before his face, pretending to read. It was as good as a play, and the detective was obliged to restrain himself or he would have laughed outright.

No sooner had the rogue succeeded in transferring the last of the forks and spoons to his pocket than he rose veryleisurely, walked to the cashier's desk and took out his money to pay for the meal. But at the same moment there was a hand laid on his shoulder and the detective slipped a pair of handcuffs upon his wrists.

The missing articles were found in his pocket, and he was marched off to the city prison.

Ninety per cent of all the people need to take a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla at this season to prevent that run-down condition of the system which invites disease.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists, 25c.

NOT SO BADLY WINDED.

The Surprise of a Mistaken but Ambitious Wheelman.

A kerosene bicycle certainly has its faults, and at present the price is unsatisfactory; but, says a writer in the "Youths' Companion," I had sport enough with mine the first afternoon I took the road to balance the account.

It was the first one seen in that part of the country, and as the young fellows call it "the lazy man's wheel," I told none of them about my purchase. Next day, in the afternoon. I filled the little tank with oil, lighted the "ignition lamp," and set off at about 4 o'clock for a trial trip.

On that hot summer evening there was a certain indolent pleasure and comfort in sitting back and allowing the little kerosene engine to furnish the motive power, while I steered. The contrivance worked fairly well. Of course there was a little odor, but not more than comes from a kerosene lantern; and it did not puff loud enough to frighten horses.

After about 10 miles, southbound, I made a call on an acquaintance, and then rode back. It had grown quite dark along the unlighted country highway when I drew near the village where I live, but, as I was in no haste, I shut the oil off to about the least degree of speed possible, and was jogging slowly forward, when toot, toot, toot went a mellow little bugle behind, and a fellow-bicyclist trundled up abreast of me on the other side of the road.

It was too dark to recognize him, even if he had been an acquaintance, and not an entire stranger. He said, "Good evening," and passed me rapidly, for he was evidently a "scorcher," who liked to show speed.

"Good evening," I replied, and let on a little more oil; for no one enjoys being left behind in a summary manner. My new machine quickened, and I hung on his quarter.

Observing this, he also quickened, and I let on a little more oil, keeping close in his rear.

My machine now puffed audibly, and I was aware that my fellow-traveler turned his head in an effort to scrutinize me more closely. It was quite dark, however, and apparently he concluded that I was doing the puffing and exerting myself injudiciously to race him.

"Your wind seems a little sprung, my friend," he remarked pleasantly.

"I do have the phthisic slightly, in hay-fever time," I replied, moving up abreast of him, and even passing him a little.

Thereupon he put up his racing hump! It was to be a race, I saw. So, not to be outdone in good form, I put up a hump, too, and also opened up the feed pipe of my kerosene works.

In consequence I appeared to puff terribly; but by this time the other fellow was doing a good deal of puffing himself, for we had come to a long stretch of ascending ground, where the road was decidedly heavy.

I maintained my hump, and went up the hill in great shape; and I will do my rival the justice to say that he followed my lead in good style. His pride was evidently touched, and he was exerting himself to the utmost.

I led him by an easy 20 yards, however, and I knew that he must be suffering. Human muscle cannot compete properly, on a long, hard hill, with steam or kerosene. He stuck to the race pluckily, however, thinking that a wind-sprung man must needs collapse ere long, or else, perhaps, that he could yet come in on the down-hill stretch beyond.

The village lay on the other side of the hill, and, emerging from the shadows of a pine grove, we passed the cemetery and glided swiftly into the main street, under the bright glare of an arc light. I now slowed, suddenly, preparatory to turning into the cross street where I live, and my friend of the up-hill race glided alongside.

"For a hay-fever man you are a good ——" he began to say, but stopped short; for now for the first time he got a good view of my wheel, and saw that my feet were on the rests. Then many impetuous words, low but emphatic, burst from his lips.

"Yes, hay-fever is very disagreeable, but is not dangerous to life," I said. "Good night."

The muttered response of my new road acquaintance I will not repeat.

Wedding Presents in Dakota.

In Dakota queer wedding gifts are in vogue. Following is a list of presents received at a recent wedding: A bull pup, a yellow dog, a water spaniel, a meerschaum pipe and tobacco pouch, a good shotgun, a bowie knife, a rifle, three dogs, a game rooster, one fiddle, one banjo, one spotted pup, one English mastiff and a pair of silver-mounted pistols.

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

"The Semi-Weekly Post," 104 numbers, $1 a year, will be sent from this date until January 1, 1897, for the price of one year's subscription, $1, a cost less than 1c a copy. It is published on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and in one week a subscriber receives 128 columns of the best reading matter that long time and experience can obtain. The leading political and fiction writers of America find a place in its columns. tf

NEW SHIRTS FOR VOTES.

The Way One New Woman Is Purifying the Ballot.

"Woman's vote will purify politics." This, says the "Forum," is the new woman's favorite cry. Not long since a prominent equal-suffrage lecturer, while earnestly setting forth this claim and enlarging on the shameless manner in which men conduct elections, declared that woman's chaste and refined influence was the only thing that could change the present undesirable condition of affairs. She was not ashamed, however, to relate, previous to the close of her lecture, that, a short time before, her sister had induced her family's hired man to vote for a certain measure by presenting him, on the eve of election, with a half-dozen new shirts, made by her own hands. The absurdity of this incident reached a climax when it was noticed that, in a large audience of women, few saw anything wrong in female bribery. The fair speaker omitted to inform her audience whether or no this was to be the prevailing mode of political purification, when one-half of the burdens of state rest on female shoulders. But, as women never lack expedients, some purifying process, less laborious than shirtmaking, may soon be devised.

Longest Lived People.

In Norway the average length of life is greater than in any other country on the globe.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Hugh L. Watson	Pittsburg
Mollie Simms	Pittsburg
Thomas A. McClain	McKeesport
Cora Walker	Pittsburg
G. W. Kulfo	Tarentum
Sarah E. Summers	Tarentum
Jesse R. Miller	Pittsburg
Jessie E. Dunn	Pittsburg
Geo. S. Shallenberger	Braddock
Laura L. Evans	Pittsburg
Michael Waldra	Pittsburg
Mary Ditmonintic	Pittsburg
William Shields	Bridgeville
Ellen Sullivan	Scranton
Joseph Winjer	McKees Rocks
Elizabeth Holdhouser	McKees Rocks
Michael Rebic	Allegheny
Maryanna Seyka	Allegheny
Frank W. Phillips	Allegheny
Alice J. Gourley	Allegheny
Odgen McElvaine	Allegheny
Stella Bryson	Ellwood
John L. Haas	Pittsburg
Mary A. Brooks	Pittsburg
Henry Wilson	Pittsburg
Martha S. McQuitty	Pittsburg
P. De Basi	Pittsburg
Antonio Cafari	Pittsburg
Robert Rigford	West Elizabeth
Maggie McMinn	Snowden
Albert Deitrich	Allegheny
Adel Voegtlin	Allegheny
Michael Richards	Walls
Lillie M. Gilchrist	McKeesport
William J. Kennedy	Elizabeth twp
Anna A. Duncan	Elizabeth twp
Ed. H. Beale	Leechburg
Alberta M. McLaughlin	Leechburg
George E. Thomas	Pittsburg
Ida M. McNeely	Pittsburg
William H. Dalby	Pittsburg
Lillie Mills	England
Wilson Wamfer	McKeesport
Lida McCafferty	McKeesport
Charles E. Frick	Allegheny
Della B. Adams	Allegheny
Charles Rupp	Pittsburg
Mattie Gilson	Pittsburg

DIED.

AUSTIN—On Saturday, March 28, 1896, at 5:30 p. m., James Austin, Sr., in his 60th year.

BRETT—On Friday, March 27, 1896, at 3 p. m., James Brett, aged 42 years.

LONG—On Friday, March 27, 1896, at 6:10 p. m., Nicholas Long, in his 75th year.

GRACEY—On Saturday, March 28, 1896, at 4:20 p. m., Catherine A., wife of Captain Robert Gracey.

ZEBER—On Friday, March 27, 1896, at 11 p. m., at the home of her parents, 3318 Smallman street, Carrie Zeber.

KILCH—On Saturday morning, March 28, 1896, at the family residence, Agnew station, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad, Jane, wife of Joseph Kilch, aged 67 years.

PURCELL—On Friday, March 27, 1896, at 5:15 p. m., James Purcell, aged 80 years.

DAUGHERTY—At his late residence, Beaver, Pa., on Sunday, March 29, 1896, at 5:40 a. m., of pneumonia, Edward B. Daugherty.

MURPHY—On Sunday, March 29, 1896, at 9 a. m., Thomas, son of Thomas and Margrett Murphy, aged 5 years.

MALARKEY—On Sunday, March 29, 1896, at 10 a. m., James Malarkey.

B. & B.

Intermediate cost

spring suitings, 25c, 35c to 50c.

—in such a variety, style and worth for the money as show two things conclusively—that this store is bidding for business in a way that will get it—with choice goods and less prices—and the second thing is these American productions show such improvement over any former ones that Europe, on medium cost fabrics, is completely left in the race.

foreign suitings,

Mixtures—hard, wiry finish—also soft finish made of covert yarns.

Also genuine Covert Cloths—range of prices on these—75c to $2.00—widths, 48 to 52 inches.

If within shopping distance personally investigate—if too far away to come, write for samples—or if in the habit of sending east or to any other large city for nice dress goods, write and compare ours, and we're certain you'll find it to your profit—we'll depend on the merits of the goods and the prices they're sold at to produce results.

BOGGS & BUHL,
ALLEGHENY, PA.

DOCTOR

Senior in age, longest in practice, oldest graduate.

WHITTIER
814 PENN AVENUE.

As all residents know, and back files of Pittsburg papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

NERVOUS and mental diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervating employment, improper habits, etc., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage, are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases of all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long-standing inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here.

Hours, 9 to 1, 2 to 4 and 6 to 8, Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

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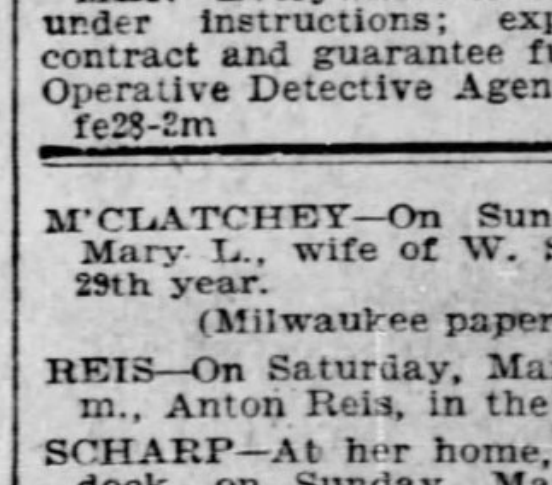

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M'CLATCHEY—On Sunday, March 29, 1896, Mary L., wife of W. S. McClatchey, in her 29th year.

(Milwaukee papers please copy.)

REIS—On Saturday, March 28, 1896, at 3:30 a. m., Anton Reis, in the 63d year of his age.

SCHARP—At her home, Eighth street, Braddock, on Sunday, March 29, 1896, at 10:30 p. m., Maria, wife of Thomas Scharp, aged 55 years.

BADER—On Monday, March 30, 1896, at 5:15 a. m., Mrs. Rosina Bader (nee Duerr), wife of John Bader, in her 56th year.

BEARES—On Monday, March 30, 1896, at 5 p. m., Sarah H. Carpenter, wife of J. A. Beares.

HOWE—On Monday, March 30, 1896, at 6:50 a. m., John Howe, aged 57, at his residence, No. 10 McIntire avenue, Allegheny.

MARTIN—On Monday, March 30, 1896, at 2:10 p. m., Curtis T. Martin, only child of John and Julia Martin, aged 9 months and 16 days.

MULROONEY—On Monday, March 30, 1896, at 3:20 p. m., Delia, sister of Katie and Mary Mulrooney.

PORTER—At her residence, Fleming avenue, Allegheny, on Monday, March 30, Mrs. Angeline L., wife of John C. Porter.

RICHARDS—On Monday, March 30, 1896, at 1:20 p. m., Mary Richards, relict of William Richards, and mother of Noah, Thomas and David W. Richards, aged 65 years and 22 days.

WILSON—At Edgewood, on Tuesday, March 31, 1896, at 7 a. m., Mrs. Nancy W. Wilson, mother of Mrs. J. R. Braddock, in the 71st year of her age.

NOLD—On Monday, March 30, 1896, at 7:30 p. m., Marie, daughter of Martin and Annie Nold, in the 3d year of her age.

CRANE—On Sunday, March 29, 1896, at 10 p. m., Patrick Crane, husband of Margaret Crane (nee Connolly), in his 70th year.

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